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Army Reports Record In Peace Enlistments; Murray Hits Bethlehem

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 3, 1940

In New England: Youth Stamina Urged

The greatest peacetime enlistment in one month in the history of the Regular Army occurred in New England during September, officials of the Army First Corps Area announced. [Details: Page 11.]

American youth must not be allowed to dissolve into an ice-cream-soda age, Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, warned the New England Regional Girl Scout Conference at Swampscott today and demanded more of the old stamina characteristic of covered-wagon days. [Details: Page 11.]

Union Head Charges Bethlehem Evasion

Pittsburgh (AP)—Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, charged today that Bethlehem Steel Corporation is attempting to "evade" payment of minimum wages on Government contracts as provided by the Walsh-Healey Act.

In Washington: Senate Passes Defense Bill

Final phases of defense legislation were undertaken as the Senate passed the $1,482,000,000 supplemental defense bill, which had been passed by the House. The Senate also had under consideration the $196,000,000 civil functions deficiency bill, which had been passed by the House and Senate Committee. [Details: Page 18.]

The White House announced a "nonpolitical" radio address by the President, to be given Oct. 12, with rebroadcasts to Canada and Latin America. [Details: Page 18.]

Secretary of the Navy Knox said no plans are being made to reinforce the Asiatic squadron, the China river patrol, or Philippine units, nor to withdraw the 1,000-man marine force now in Shanghai.

The Army temporarily promoted 3,600 lieutenants long before time of normal advancement, to fill vacancies caused by recent promotions of higher ranking officers. More than 2,100 first lieutenants became captains, and many second lieutenants became first lieutenants. All were "regulars" with at least one year's active duty.

War Summary: Air Raids Continue Unabated

Intense aerial warfare between Britain and Germany continued unabated today following a night in which British R. A. F. bombers attacked many objectives in Germany, and in which German bombers again attacked London and surrounding districts. [Details: Page 5.]

At sea Germany claimed to have sunk the British 14,172-ton armed merchantman, the Highland Patriot, together with eight other vessels.

British raids on Italian objectives in East Africa were reported by Rome, the main points attacked being the Italian-occupied towns of El Uak and Buna, in Kenya Colony, and Assab, in Eritrea.

Nazis Regret Dropping Bombs on Ireland

Berlin (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, announced that investigation had shown that a German dropped bombs on Ireland recently and that the Government would express regret to the Irish Government and offer compensation. DNB said the investigation showed the bomber lost its bearings and mistakenly dropped its explosives on Irish soil.

Spain Takes Steps to Halt Food Profiteering

Madrid (AP)—Food profiteering and clandestine dealing in rationed foodstuffs will be combatted by a new nation-wide organization directly responsible to Gen. Francisco Franco. To meet the severe problem of feeding the Nation this winter a new decree faces offenders with confiscation of goods, fines up to $45,000, forced service in labor battalions, or suspension of rights as a merchant. Persons denouncing profiteers may receive 40 per cent of the fines.

Oil Moved as Japanese March Toward Hanoi

Immediate removal of American and British oil stores from Hanoi air field was ordered as Japanese troops prepared to establish "limited" military facilities in French Indo-China.

Japanese troops numbering 38,000, with 60 tanks, already have landed at Haiphong, French Indo-China.

Britain's air line, the British Overseas Airways, will resume service over French Indo-China, calling at Touraine, about 275 miles south of Hanoi, instead of at the Indo-Chinese Capital itself.

Russia Calls 800,000 Youths for Training

Russia is calling up between 800,000 and 1,000,000 youths of 14 to 17 for technical training after which they will be assigned to four years' work on State projects.

Free universal education in the Soviets was altered to require payment of tuition in high schools and colleges. Students in eighth, ninth, and tenth grades were ordered to pay 200 rubles yearly in the cities and 150 in towns and villages. College students were called on to pay 400 rubles yearly in cities and 300 in towns.

Secrecy Marks Submarine Launching

Vallejo, Calif. (AP)—The $6,000,000 submarine Tuna slipped down the ways of Mare Island Navy Yard under wartime secrecy and minus the usual cheering thousands of spectators. Only a few hundred official guests were permitted.

U. S. Women Declared Ready to Give Up Silk

New York (AP)—American women "willingly and gladly" would turn to silk substitutes in event of a break between Japan and the United States, the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers said. A silk shortage, the Association suggested, might move hosiery manufacturers to use high-grade lisles and rayons.

General Motors Diesel Strike Settled

Detroit (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced a settlement of the 19-day strike affecting its Diesel Engine Division, which manufactures parts for submarine and airplane motors. The plant's 400 employees, of whom all but 50 were idle because of the strike, will return Oct. 4.

Export Bank Head Goes to Chile

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Warren Lee Pierson, President of the United States Export-Import Bank, left for Santiago, Chile, to continue his survey of South American economic conditions. Mr. Pierson disclosed that details had been completed for the granting of a $20,000,000 credit to the Argentine Government.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

will be found on

Page 3

Willkie Claims New Deal Saps Defense Plans

Is political cat's-paw, he tells Cleveland, and has acted as drag on preparedness.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3—Wendell L. Willkie brought his presidential drive into the populous and decisive States of the eastern seaboard today and with it he leveled the direct and solemn charge against the New Deal that "it has played politics with preparedness" and that in consequence America is not prepared and is not making adequate progress toward this goal.

"We are late, we are terribly, terribly late," declared the Republican nominee last night in Cleveland in his first pronouncement on defense.

The preparedness measures of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Willkie asserted, are "confused and devoid of plan or accomplishment."

In their place, Mr. Willkie is advancing a series of proposals which, he affirms, will substitute action for words and will release "the gigantic productive forces of our people and provide for their impregnable defense."

As a part of this program he indorses faster and fuller military assistance to Great Britain, close collaboration with Canada and all the help which the South American republics need to "rid themselves of the German 'fifth column,' which is active in many of them."

Sacrifice to Aid Britain

The Republican presidential candidate now reveals that he is prepared to step up aid to Britain even if it means the sacrifice of some speed in the building of America's own airfleet.

"I would do so," he says, "because the longer Britain holds out the more time we have in which to prepare ourselves. I would continue my efforts to aid the heroic British people—the only people in the world who are fighting with their lives for liberty."

Even as Mr. Willkie carried his campaign across Ohio's border and into Pennsylvania where he begins an intensive effort today to capture its 36 electoral votes—the largest single bloc of electoral votes of any State except New York—his strong indictment of the New Deal on defense and his own counter proposals overshadowed in importance all other political news.

It is an interesting political fact that the first effects of Mr. Willkie's "let's - make - up - and - be - friends" party with Joseph N. Pew, Jr., Pennsylvania Republican leader, were apparent immediately upon the nominee's arrival in the State where party workers of all factions were on hand to greet him and support him.

Not Easy Nut to Crack

It is conceded by many that the President has the edge here at the present moment and will not be easily defeated in this strongly industrial area.

Beginning with Pittsburgh, Mr. Willkie is going about doing the kind of things which the latest Gallup Poll suggests does him the most good, namely, to undertake an intimate, personal campaign throughout the State. Gallup returns show that in Nebraska, where he has just finished such a campaign, his strength has mounted sharply, while in Massachusetts where he has not yet appeared, his support has noticeably receded.

But all these developments become of lesser moment in the face of Mr. Willkie's defense program and defense accusations which constituted his second major address on foreign affairs and delivered before a cheering audience of 20,000 which was massed to the roofs in Cleveland's great Civic Auditorium last night.

The candidate's charge that the New Deal has "played politics with

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Text of Willkie speech: Page 6.

College Head Backs Political Buttons

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3 (AP)—David Bucharest, President of Newark Junior College, not only wants students to wear political buttons in class but he urges them to try to convert their classmates to their own candidates.

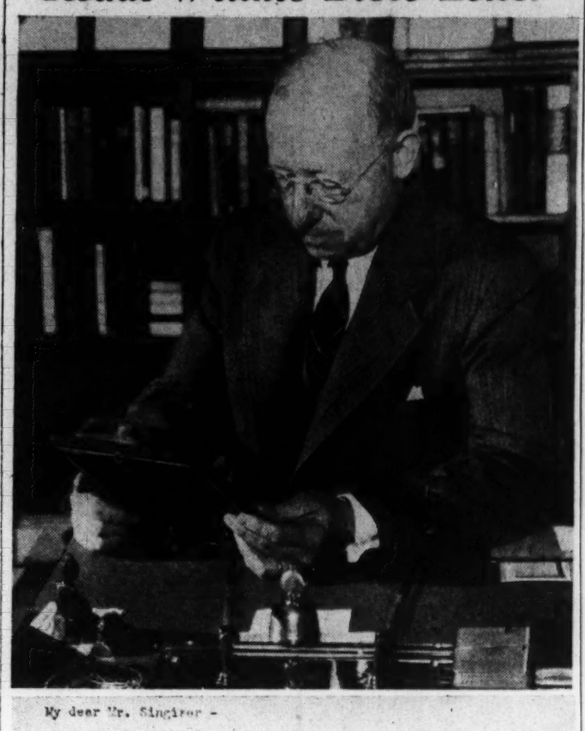
In a notice posted on the bulletin board today, he said:

"It has come to my attention there is an impression among some students that campaign buttons are prohibited here. . . . Not only is there no such prohibition but I am very anxious that students wear their political hearts on their lapels, so to speak.

"What's more, I hope every Willkie adherent will try to convert Roosevelt partisans and vice versa. . . .

"We are doing our best to fit you for later life. Politics will be a part of that life, even more so, apparently, than was the case with preceding generations."

Reads Willkie Bible Letter



My dear Mr. Singiser -

I apologize very much for not having heretofore answered your letter of June 26th. Some way in the crush of mail following the Convention it was simply lost.

We are presently engaged in one of the great struggles between the forces of enlightenment and darkness. Many thoughtful people are disturbed for fear that the forces of enlightenment may not prevail.

If reliance is placed alone upon materialistic values, that may well be the result, but if we can rekindle in the hearts of our people an appreciation of the scriptures and a revitalization of this spiritual life, enlightenment will prevail as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow.

Cordially yours,

Wendell Willkie

By a Staff Photographer

Presidential Candidate Urges Study of the Scriptures

Above: Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, oldest independent State Bible society in the country, reading in his office a letter received from Wendell L. Willkie stressing the value of the Bible in times of stress. Farm, manufacturing, and railroad leaders also wrote to the Society of the spiritual strength to be found in the Bible. Below: A reproduction of Mr. Willkie's letter.

Willkie sees Bible leading forces of right to victory: Page 11.

Spotlight Turns to the WPA And Bearing on Presidency

Jump of 12 per cent in the number of WPA workers assigned to Massachusetts for October, the month before the presidential election, has raised the question here as to whether the WPA roster was swelled to help the Democratic Party win.

New workers put on the Federal WPA pay roll this week for the State total 8,350.

Prior to the last presidential election, 15,182 WPA workers were taken on in the two months preceding the balloting, and all but 800 of these were taken off the month after the election.

Reputed use of the WPA for political purposes was brought into the campaign several months ago by Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee. He charged that during presidential years the WPA workers were multiplied prior to the voting. This issue has also been discussed in Congress.

The WPA vote is highly pro-Roosevelt. Recent evidence of the strong trend was given in a poll

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Intimate Message from Willkie Special

There's No Date Line, Can't Be, Hopping From Place to Place Like a Scared Jack Rabbit, but It's Alive With Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a fast-moving date line. It is a date line which is here today and gone today. It has just crossed 22 States in 22 days and plans to move a little faster next week. Twice a reporter who stopped to turn around when the engineer wasn't looking found himself waving helplessly at the empty tracks. The date line is, of course, Aboard the Willkie Special—and here's a little account of who's aboard the Willkie Special, what's going on aboard the Willkie Special and why.

For Mr. Willkie, this is more than a campaign train designed to whisk the candidate from one corner of the United States to the other. In fact he likes it so well that it has become his "permanent" home and political headquarters from now until the election; and even though next week he plans to make a motor tour in New England with staff and reporters trailing him in busses, he intends to return to his train base each night. He finds it gives him more privacy, more repose and more time to work.

Growing as it rolls along, this train is one of the largest in campaign annals and is being accompanied by more political correspondents than have ever trailed a presidential nominee. The reporters vary from 50 to 60 in number, local newspapermen getting on and off at various stops as the candidate moves from one State into another.

As we wind our way toward Pittsburgh the Willkie Special has become a 15-Pullman train, the most famous feature of which is Mr. Willkie's traveling home, and rear-platform rostrum, the Pioneer.

Car Has Political Tradition

This historic observation car has transported a distinguished winner and a distinguished loser. Many times has President Roosevelt spoken from its wide back platform and, in 1928, it carried former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York on his unsuccessful campaign against Herbert Hoover.

The Pioneer contains five bedrooms and separate dining facilities. One of these bedrooms has been turned into a sound recording chamber to control the loudspeakers which carry Mr. Willkie's voice to the crowds which line the tracks at each stop and also to the dining, lounge and press cars on the train.

Mrs. Willkie is accompanying her husband throughout his arduous drive for the White House and stays close by him. She appears—without ever speaking—at every stop, rides with him on every side trip and street parade and is present on the platform at all of his addresses.

Also, invariably by the side of the nominee is his burly brother, Edward Willkie, 6 feet 4 inches, former United States Navy All-America football star and Olympic wrestler.

"Big Ed," as he is amiably known by most of the train, appears to be about the only one who can keep his dynamic brother in hand.

Until Harvard opened, Mr. Willkie's son Philip was along and he once made a 21-word speech. It was all right, but he didn't do it again. He is a pleasant unassuming chap whom everyone liked.

Personal Staff Has Own Car

Mr. Willkie's personal staff, including his two secretaries, Fred Rahter and Miss Grace Grahn, and two New York detectives, Stephen Buckley and Robert McLaughlin, assigned as bodyguards, occupy the next car, following which are lounge and club cars for visiting state and local politicians.

Another car houses the principal members of the campaign staff which comprises Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, who nominated Mr. Willkie at Philadelphia; Russell W. Davenport and Raymond L. Buell who have general charge of research work in connection with the candidate's speeches; J. H. Hollister, former Representative from Ohio and law partner of Senator Robert A. Taft, who is chief co-ordinator between the regular Republican and Willkie Democratic activities; H. J. Gallagher, traffic expert in charge of the train; and Lamoyne Jones, press secretary.

There are now four cars for the newspaper correspondents. Part of one car is made over into a working press room for the fast handling of rear-platform speeches and occasional press conferences with Mr. Willkie. News reel operators, photographers, and radio and telegraph company representatives fill a complete car. There are, in all, more than 100 passengers making the trip. And Mrs. Willkie is the most popular person on the train.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Chamberlain Quits Post; Two Added to War Board; Nazis' Social Revolution

Revival of system of tribal glorification is found guiding all of German policies.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 3—Statements accompanying the Axis alliance with Japan and the subsequent press commentaries here are filled with phrases about "social aims," "social justice," and "welfare of the peoples."

The preamble of the pact itself contains an invitation to nations in other parts of the world to cooperate with the three signatories if such other nations are inclined "to put forth endeavors along similar lines."

The principal interest in common among the signatories is obviously a redivision of ownership of the world at the expense of the older empires. The imperialistic component is undisguised and frankly recognized.

But there is an idea zealously fostered by German spokesmen that there is another purpose—social and revolutionary in the domestic sense. German propaganda constantly harps on the idea that Germany has a social mission designed to bring new benefits and new liberties to the masses suffering, according to German arguments, from exploitation by capitalists and plutocrats.

Factors in Revolution

What really is this social revolution which Nazi Germany purports to champion?

What do Adolf Hitler's spokesmen mean when they write these references to social purpose into a military pact with Japan?

What is behind this banner of reform which they fly over imperialistic moves?

The old answer of anti-Communism no longer serves since the pact made with Communist Russia.

The newer emphasis on anti-Capitalism proves, on analysis, equally unsatisfactory. Capitalists here pay lower taxes than in England and according to some of their own group are making very satisfactory profits, a fact apparently attested by the number who are still able to eat lobster at as much as $7 an order in expensive hotels.

Also the German press which applies "capitalists" to the enemy as an epithet at the same time prints articles advocating "more free initiative for the businessman, particularly the banker."

Insecurity of Profits

Industrialists and bankers are still the most outspoken domestic critics of the regime. But this is apparently more because the enjoyment of profits is insecure than because of the sparsity of profits. A German publisher recently told

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Nazis Turn Fighting Planes to Bombers

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 3

Germany's Messerschmitt fighting planes, hitherto used almost exclusively as fighters and bomber-escorts, are being converted into hit-and-run daylight bombers, British aircraft experts have discovered.

This change, the experts concluded after an exhaustive examination of planes shot down, is part of the evolution the Nazi Air Force has undergone in recent weeks as a result of the stiff resistance they have found in the aerial siege of England.

[Other Details: Page 5.]

U. S. to Form Defense Board With Mexico

By the Associated Press

ROME, Oct. 3 — Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo D'Italia said today that Japan is preparing for a possible attack on Britain's vital Far East naval base at Singapore and warned the United States that intervention would bring an assault by the combined forces of Germany, Italy and Japan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — The United States and Mexico will form a joint defense board to evolve a mutual defense system similar to that now being worked out between the United States and Canada, well-informed diplomatic sources revealed here today.

The Mexican Government is said to be particularly anxious to bring about some such tie with the United States both to stabilize internal conditions and to increase Mexican prestige throughout Latin America, while the United States sees it as an opportunity for protecting an exposed flank.

These same sources said that Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, was under consideration as the man to head the American portion of the Commission. Mr. Maverick, who made a name for himself in Congress as a leader of the extreme liberal bloc there, is said to have informed Mexico City officials that he has been assured of this appointment.

Department Is Reticent

Although the State Department is reticent about the U. S.-Mexican plan, it is held significant that Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to Washington, talked with the highest department officials yesterday for more than an hour. Ambassador Najera is thought to have discussed both American-Mexican defense and settlement of the current dispute between American oil companies and the Mexican Government.

It is also recalled here that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in his week-end address in Cleveland, said that increased Pan American defense co-operation was in prospect and that there would soon be an announcement to this effect. Mr. Welles' remark is believed to refer to the American-Mexican conversations.

There is no inkling yet as to what part Mexico would play in such a joint defense scheme, but War and Navy Department sources declare that the use of Mexican ports and air fields would be of the utmost importance in protecting the Panama Canal.

That this co-operation may have already started unofficially is seen here in last week's announcement that Mexico had expelled a number of Japanese vessels which were making naval soundings off the west coast of Mexico. These soundings would be most valuable in the event of an American-Japanese naval war.

Mexico is reported as particularly anxious to conclude a mutual defense pact for three reasons:

Reasons for Wanting Pact

1. Mexico City believes that such a pact would guarantee the continued friendship of the United States for the present regime in Mexico. (It is axiomatic that only with the greatest difficulty could a Mexican Government exist in the face of open American hostility.)

2. Such a tieup with the United States would, it is believed, make a strong impression upon the Mexican masses, who are reported as extremely restive under the economic troubles now sweeping the country.

3. It would increase Mexican prestige throughout Latin America, thereby strengthening the position of all leftist movements in that part of the world.

Inner War Cabinet is enlarged by addition of Labor Minister and head of Exchequer.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 3—Mr. Neville Chamberlain's decision, announced today, to resign from the British War Cabinet on the grounds that the strain of office would henceforth be too great, brings final solution of the most vexed issue in British politics since the war started.

By his own action Mr. Chamberlain thus ends the sharp and long-standing controversy as to why he, as the chief architect of the Munich agreement with Adolf Hitler, as appeaser No. 1, and as Premier in the disastrous period of British inactivity in the early months of the war should have retained an important post in the new Churchill regime which was intended to be the very antithesis of the Chamberlain administration.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's retention of Mr. Chamberlain in the Inner War Cabinet was in fact an action which a large section of the British people could not understand, and it undoubtedly aroused some uneasiness abroad regarding British policy. But Mr. Churchill remained adamant in defending his former chief and in insisting that his services were vital to the British war effort.

Other Cabinet Changes

Simultaneously with the announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation came word of a number of Cabinet shifts. The Inner War Cabinet was increased to eight members with addition of the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood. Significantly, however, no changes were made in the administration of foreign affairs which are retained in the hands of Viscount Halifax.

Meanwhile appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain is fully reflected in the Churchill letter published today accepting the Chamberlain resignation. It says:

"I and all your colleagues have admired your unshaken nerve and persevering will. The help you have given me since you ceased to be my chief tided us through what may well prove to be the turning point of the war. You did all you could for victory."

This was in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's letter of resignation dated Oct. 1 in which he expressed his confidence that Mr. Churchill's leadership "will succeed in overcoming the forces of barbarism which have reduced a great part of Europe to a condition little better than slavery."

Kept Peace for a Time

Mr. Chamberlain thus steps out of the public limelight with his political record something of an enigma. To ordinary people of this country he is remembered as their leader in those momentous years leading up to the greatest crisis in their history. He is inevitably associated with the policy which gave them one more year of peace, but failed in the end to stem the tide of war.

Those in close contact with Mr. Chamberlain declare that from being an appeaser of Germany he became one of the most bitterly determined of British leaders to smash German aggression once and for all. But many cannot forgive him for his optimistic utterances in the winter of 1939 to 1940 on how Britain was winning the war.

His phrase "Hitler has missed the bus" in reference to the start of Germany's Norwegian campaign is not forgotten as an instance of the easy confidence of those days which was to be so abruptly shattered by the historic debate in the House of Commons on May 10 when the extent of British unpreparedness for a major struggle became fully apparent.

Suspension of Judgment

Even if Mr. Chamberlain were not responsible for the shortcomings of his own administrations and the blunders of previous governments, what the British public find it hard to forgive is the curtain he drew round the inadequacies of the British expedition to Norway and the general shortage of equipment which subsequently became so tragically manifest in Flanders.

And yet Mr. Churchill whom today the British people trust above all others has remained a staunch supporter of Mr. Chamberlain and now mourns his retirement. To Mr. Churchill's tribute are added others from members of the Government who praised Mr. Chamberlain's experience and effective work in committee.

Time will doubtless bring a just assessment of the role of Mr. Chamberlain in British and world his-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Fund Appeal Cites Need Of London Child Shelters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—An appeal for funds to build air raid shelters for refugee children in London has been received by the Foster Parents Plan for War Children, 55 West Forty-Second Street, from its London offices, it was announced today. The plan operates the children's sanctuary on the 48-acre estate of the London County Council on the outskirts of London, where more than 250 refugee children are housed.

"As you probably know, this district has been heavily bombed," Eric G. Muggeridge, Executive Secretary of the plan, now in London, said in a communication to the headquarters of the body here. "We can no longer consider this a safety zone. There is not very much we can do about air raid shelters until we have sufficient funds to build them. Our basements could be used, but actually they are not safe.

"The shelter should be at least 20 or 30 feet beneath the ground level underneath the house and have at least two exits. We have found it best to keep the children indoors during the raids. . . ."

Meanwhile the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress announced a $1,000 gift to the British War Relief Society to be used for the purchase of a mobile kitchen.

At headquarters of the United States Committee For the Care of European Children, it was learned that word was being awaited today from Eric H. Biddle, of the Committee's London office, before deciding whether to continue bringing British children over here under American auspices, an Associated Press report had said the British Government had temporarily suspended overseas evacuation of British children.

Children to Stay

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Government announced last night abandonment "until further notice" of the plan to send British children overseas to escape falling bombs.

"The recent loss of a number of children who were traveling in the (steamship) City of Benares has illustrated the dangers to which passenger vessels are exposed even when in convoy under the weather conditions now prevailing in the Atlantic," an official Government statement said.

[The City of Benares, Canada-bound, was sunk about 600 miles west of Ireland the night of Sept. 17 with a loss of 77 children.]

Approximately 2,650 children have gone to the Dominions, most of them to Canada. In spite of Government assurances, an unofficial report said, about half of the others already enrolled for departure had been subsequently withdrawn.

Indianapolis Man Heads Engineers' Group

NEW YORK (AP)—William A. Hanley of Indianapolis, Ind., has been chosen President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in an election conducted by letter ballot. Mr. Hanley is director and head of the engineering department of Eli Lilly & Co.

Other officers: Vice-Presidents, Samuel B. Earle, research engineer and Dean of Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, Clemson, S. C.; Frank H. Prouty, of Denver, Colo., and Edwin B. Ricketts, of New York; Council members, Huber O. Croft, of Iowa City, Iowa; Paul B. Eaton, Easton, Pa., and George E. Hulse, New Haven, Conn.

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N. Y. City Court Fight Splits Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Four separate slates for the three vacancies on the Supreme Court in the first judicial district, New York City, are the outcome of judicial conventions of the Republican, Democratic and American Labor Parties here last night, the latter producing right and left wing tickets.

Inter-party agreement was had on only one nomination, that of Joseph M. Callahan, now completing his second term on this bench. For the other two vacancies, one now filled by Benjamin F. Schreiber by appointment and the other by Timothy A. Leary, who has reached retirement age, the Republicans named Keyes Winter, a municipal court justice and one-time Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and Gabriel L. Kaplan, their Law Committee Chairman.

The Democrats designated Justice Schreiber to continue for a full term and Denis O'Leary Cohalan, brother of the Tammany stalwarts, Daniel F. and John P. Cohalan, and unsuccessful nominee for this bench in 1933.

The American Labor Party convention at once split into a factional dispute that necessitated police interference and sent the left wing and minority element into a rump session in another part of the city. Although both factions concurred in the Callahan nomination, the right wing named George Salvatore and Max Blum, attorneys, for the two other places, and the left wing nominated Benjamin L. Greenberg and Mr. Kaplan, of the Republican ticket. A court action for settlement of the disagreement appears imminent, both groups having filed "legal" nominating certificates, claiming a majority of votes cast.

Another judicial nomination by the Republicans names William R. Bayes, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions and a La Guardia appointee, for the retirement vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, Second Judicial District. The Democrats previously nominated Kings County Judge Edwin L. Garvin for the place.

The three parties are agreed on the State judgeship slate for two or three associate judgeship places to be filled on the Court of Appeals in the renomination of Albert Conway, Democrat, of New York City, and Edmund J. Lewis, Republican, of Syracuse. For the third vacancy, Justice Benjamin B. Cunningham, of the Appellate Division, Rochester, nominated by the Republicans, will have Democratic and Labor Party opposition in Justice Charles S. Desmond, of Buffalo.

Waterway Opposition

NEW YORK (AP)—The Executive Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce has urged no action on the power development plan of the St. Lawrence water project "until it can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt that there is an imperative defense need for such power." The Committee will seek approval of its report at the Chamber's first fall meeting on Thursday. The Chamber's long-time opposition to the project has been based on the contention that it was a governmental "invasion of the field of public enterprise."

Air Power—Canada's Answer to Hitler

© Royal Canadian Air Force; Canadian Official Photographs

Dominion Moves Toward Mastery of the Skies

(1) A variety of aircraft on the runway of the Trenton, Ontario, base of the Royal Canadian Air Force. (3) Day after day, in fair weather or bad, these giant "Stranraer" flying boats of the R. C. A. F. patrol the vast stretches of ocean on Canada's eastern coast. Flying hundreds of miles out to sea, they are the eyes not only of the coastal defenses, but also of the vital convoys they help guide through Canadian waters. This photograph shows one of the big boats taking off on a lonely patrol over the Atlantic. (2) Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, V. C. (4) Commissioned pilots of the R. C. A. F. draw up for review at Camp Borden, Ontario. These are the type of men who are sent overseas.

Vast Air War School —That's Canada Today

Canada is about to conscript its first men to supplement volunteers under arms. Pilots are beginning to graduate from the British Commonwealth Air Training Schools, with 25,000 fliers a year as the goal. The Dominion's business and social structure is being remade. How do Canadians feel about these changes? What is the extent and significance of their war effort? The following article is second in a series on details of Canada's share in British war activities.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—If air power can win the war for the British Empire, victory is being built here in Canada by the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. This month its first products, a trickle of highly-trained airmen, are leaving the air schools, ready to take their places in the Battle for Britain. The trickle will grow weekly until at least 25,000 fliers a year pour into the Empire's air forces.

They will be, in all probability, Canada's greatest single contribution to the war. This country, which had virtually no air force before the outbreak of hostilities, few landing fields, inadequate commercial aviation, was chosen as the Empire's center of training for a long air war. After many discouragements and grave difficulties of organization, it can be said that Canada is succeeding in this project beyond expectations. The air training plan, on which the Empire depends for its ultimate supremacy in the air, is well ahead of schedule.

Canadian boys take easily to the air. American editors who recently toured some of the air training schools found the apprentice airmen made of the same stuff which gave their fathers the reputation of being the best fliers in the Allied armies of the World War. There is no lack of human material in this war—thousands more Canadian applications than the Air Force can possibly handle—and young men are beginning to reach here from Australia and New Zealand for training. The Commonwealth Plan will secure the cream of the whole Empire's manpower.

Ahead of Schedule

Here is a vast program which had to be improvised without any preliminary preparation, without landing fields, hangars, airplanes, teachers. It has been under way less than a year. Yet today 32 flying schools are in active operation all over Canada in place of the 25 scheduled for this time. By the end of the year there will be 48 schools instead of 36 as originally planned. Next year there will be 83, and all the airdromes and landing fields needed for them will be complete by the end of this year, months ahead of schedule.

This was done even after the collapse of France and the siege of Britain had forced a complete alteration of the original program. As laid down in the first place, the program provided that Britain would supply the planes needed for training purposes, but as the war was carried to British shores, the supplies to Canada were stopped. For a short time it seemed that the whole training plan was endangered, but a good neighbor, the United States, saved it. With engines and planes secured from American manufacturers, Canada not only went ahead, but speeded up its efforts to give Britain more fliers, sooner than they were expected.

To accomplish this, Canada pared the training period for fliers down to 26 weeks. This means that the student works from daylight to dusk and spends his evening in study. Depending on his capacities, he is trained to become either a pilot, a gunner, or an observer. At this writing 4,500 students are enrolled and, to keep them in the air, 7,500 mechanics and other ground workers are being trained. Every month as new schools are opened the enrollment for air and ground training will be increased rapidly.

Everyone Does Part

The revised schedule calls for the production of 204 pilots, 102 observers and 232 gunners by Jan. 1, 1941. By April 1 the scheme will have turned out 850 pilots, 408 observers and 696 gunners and by July 1, 1,969 pilots, 950 observers and 1,550 gunners. From then on the Empire should not lack manpower for all the airplanes it can build or buy.

Every part of Canada plays its part in this gigantic undertaking. Everywhere new airfields are being plowed, leveled and paved, hangars are shooting up with huts for the students and their instructors.

Each school has its own purpose. Some will provide elementary training with the use of relatively slow, simple planes. Some will give student intermediate training. Other will complete this course with fast fighting craft and bombers.

At Trenton, Ont., the core of the scheme, veteran fliers are training teachers who will be ready to train others as the schools and landing fields are available. At other points are schools which will provide specialized courses in bombing navigation and other branches of military aviation.

At a typical air training school these days you will find everybody busy and everybody apparently happy—advanced students dive-bombing with bags of flour for bombs, youngsters making their first solo flights with training planes, future pilots, navigators and gunners listening to lectures by fliers of the last war, apprentice mechanics taking down plane engines, huge hangars crammed with DeHavilland Moths, Fleets, Avro Ansons, Fairey Battles and Harvards brought from the United States. Every plane that the Canadian Government could lay hands on has been pressed into service and now there is no shortage at any school.

Air Engine Output Planned in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Oct. 3

Production of airplane motors in a Canadian factory operated by Canadian workmen may be achieved in 18 months, the Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe, said yesterday.

Airplane motors have never been manufactured in Canada, although fuselages are built in the Dominion in increasing numbers. The motors have been imported from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Howe said, that it was believed an agreement would be reached with an American company to manufacture engines in Canada, but this was abandoned, and it is now the intention to select a Canadian company which will make engines of English design.

It is an incredible change for less than a single year. When the war broke out the whole Canadian Air Force consisted of only 450 officers and 4,000 men, whereas now there are 1,950 officers and 23,000 men, with three complete squadrons and ground crews already fighting in Britain and most of the remainder managing the air training plan. The plan itself is almost exclusively Canadian with only a handful of British officers here for consultation and advice.

Such a program will permanently affect the life of Canada. It means that this nation is making in a matter of months the aerial progress of many years. By Spring it will be equipped with modern airfields and hangars from one coast to another, quite apart from its commercial airdromes.

Through the Commonwealth Plan the whole nation is becoming air-minded. Canadians who hardly saw a plane before the war are watching their boys in the air, and when the war is over everyone will want to fly. Inevitably this will lead to a rapid development of commercial aviation, for which the nation will then be prepared with landing fields, with airplane factories, with trained fliers.

The cost of all this, of course, is enormous for a country of 11,500,000 people. Originally Canada's share of the total expenditure was reckoned at $350,000,000. This left $250,000,000 for Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. Since these estimates were made the scheme has been expanded and speeded up, and the cost undoubtedly has risen, but there is no objection in Canada. In this segment of the war front Canada feels that it is doing something really important, something much bigger than it ever attempted before and money is a minor consideration. And, unlike most aspects of the war, the training plan will leave the country with a substantial part of its expenditure salvaged in the form of real assets, useful in peace time.

Machine Commissar Removed in Soviet

MOSCOW (AP)—The Supreme Soviet Council has removed I. A. Likhatcheff from his post as Commisar for Medium Machine Building on a charge of "repeated failures to accomplish the orders of the Government and the inadmissable practice of violating specific regulations of the Government."

V. A. Malysheff, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Commissars, was appointed to succeed him.

Wars Aid Roosevelt Chances; Willkie Gains on Home Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Estimates of the 1940 election outcome as far apart as the poles featured announcements in the Democratic and Republican camps here today. With both sides professing certainty of victory, competent nonpartisan observers, however, saw the situation as a "paradoxical picture," harder to fill out at this time than in many years. They held that although President Roosevelt was running well ahead of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, as the race goes into the October home-stretch, the war situation in Europe and Asia was the big factor in this trend.

A lull in the international crisis that would give the electorate time to think of domestic problems would be helpful to Mr. Willkie, it was said in these quarters, while increasing tension would redound to Mr. Roosevelt. The effect of the threat to national safety in current foreign developments on the average voter's attitude was seen as inducing a turning to Mr. Roosevelt as the familiar figure in a darkening world scene.

Hurja Backs Barton View

In Republican headquarters the assertion by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, that Willkie sentiment had increased appreciably in the last fortnight got confirmation today from Emil Hurja, of Washington, whose test polls in 1932 and 1936 made under the direction of James A. Farley as Democratic National Chairman, foretold Mr. Roosevelt's election.

Bruce Barton, Republican senatorial candidate for New York, said that after a several weeks' check on the probable New York state vote, he now had Mr. Hurja's figures that put the statistician on record for Republican victory in the President's home state.

"According to Mr. Hurja's survey, we will come down to New York City with an up-state plurality of 813,500" Mr. Barton said. "While this poll did not cover the City, I have checked a great many Democrats who know what is going on and find they do not expect to carry the city by more than 350,000 to 550,000. In this case the Republicans would carry the State by a substantial majority."

Mr. Barton declared that not even the wisest Democratic observers realize how deep and wide is the intra-party disaffection on the third term issue.

"The reason for this," he continued, "is that the Democrats are saying nothing about it to their leaders. But in past weeks I have had many calls from people in my district—Democrats of long standing and wives and children of Democratic captains—who say they are going to vote for Mr. Willkie and me in order to protest the third term and the obvious drift to dictatorship and war.

"Jim Farley spoke for the good Democrats when, at the Democratic State Convention on Monday, he said not a word about Franklin D. Roosevelt. Many Democrats who still admire Mr. Roosevelt will never vote for the third term.

Democrats in Rebuttal

Mr. Martin's claims of a Willkie trend were challenged by Democratic spokesmen today when Oscar R. Ewing, assistant to Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn, now on a campaign checking trip in the West, quoted the 1936 record for Martin forecasts of a victory for Alfred M. Landon, as "gauge for the validity of anything Martin says in 1940."

"On Nov. 1, 1936," Mr. Ewing said, "Mr. Martin announced that he was 'supremely confident the East would roll up a splendid majority for Landon;' that he would carry Massachusetts by 75,000, New York by more than 250,000, Pennsylvania by 200,000, with 'an emphatic Landon majority in New Jersey;' that Delaware would be safe and West Virginia carried by a good plurality; that Virginia, North Carolina or Florida would be picked up, and, in his concluding message to Republicans, declared that 'by conservative estimate,' Landon would have 300 votes in the electoral college.

"With such a record of accuracy and foreknowledge, the country may be able to gauge the validity of anything Mr. Martin says in 1940."

French Prisoners Home

VICHY, France, Oct. 3 (AP)—A trainload of 246 severely wounded Frenchmen captured by the Germans arrived here today. They are the first of 18,000 to be released under a recent agreement.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:

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Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc. (19.6m), Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Sunday, October 20 only:

Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc. (19.6m) Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The beam antennae will be directed towards South America.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society:

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.15mc (19.8m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m) 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.13mc (19.8m).

Third Sundays monthly: 5:00 to 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Tuesday noon, Oct. 15, 12:15 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

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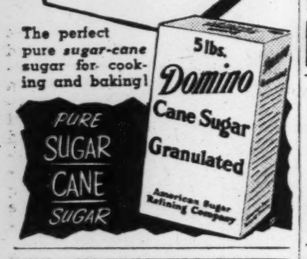

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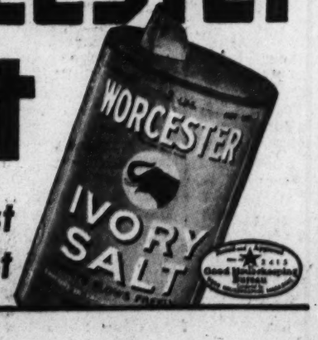

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A		A	L	U	M		B	O	N	E		V
C	L	I	M	E		G	O	A	D		L	I
K	A	N	S		H	I	N	D		B	U	D
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A	S		B	A	L	L		B	A	R	G	E
W		F	O	I	L		W	O	R	D		G
S	T	A	I	R		C	O	O	K		M	Y
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The Ivy-Covered Electoral College

The most exclusive college in the United States is not Harvard, Yale, Princeton or Stanford.

It is the electoral college.

It convenes only once every four years, has a selected enrollment of 531 members, and confers only one "degree"—the Presidency of the United States.

In fact, the members of this college never meet all in one place. It is a kind of "correspondence school" in that the electors gather in their respective States and send their ballots to Washington to be counted in the presence of the House of Representatives and Senate.

The authors of the Constitution purposely avoided providing for a direct election of the President by the people. They supposed the great body of voters would know only local figures and not be sufficiently informed as to the leading men in national affairs to make a choice for Chief Executive.

Parties Not Foreseen

Consequently they provided for electors to be chosen in the various States, as the Legislatures might direct, and to cast their ballots in turn for the choice of a President. They provided that if no candidate received a majority of the electors' votes, a choice should be made by the House of Representatives, voting not individually but with one vote to each State.

The Founding Fathers did not contemplate at all the rise of political parties, which soon transformed the system out of all semblance and made the electors mere rubber stamps. Theoretically an elector is free to vote for whom he chooses, but in practice he is selected for his party loyalty and bound by a pledge to vote for the nominee.

Under the Constitution each State is given as many electors as it has Representatives and Senators combined in Congress. This means that its electoral vote, like the representation in Congress, may sometimes change with the decennial censuses.

At first, electors were usually chosen by State Legislatures. Then, for a time many of them were elected by popular vote in congressional districts with two from the State at large. At length it was observed that the dominant party in a State could increase its influence in the national election if all its electors were chosen by the vote of the State at large, in which case a plurality, however small, would elect the whole slate.

The result of this has been that, with only the rarest exceptions, the entire electoral vote of a State is cast for the nominee of the party winning that State.

Strategic States

This unit rule in the electoral count gives a predominant importance to the influence of those larger States which tend to be closely balanced between parties. Thus, New York with its 47 electoral votes, Pennsylvania with 36, Illinois with 29, Ohio with 26, and California with 22, are counted as pivotal States, while some other "doubtful" States, such as Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia, New Jersey, Iowa, Missouri, and Maryland often give considerable indication of how an election is going.

The irony of this system is that a plurality of only 1,000 votes may swing the electoral vote of a large State with a score or more of electors, while a plurality of 50,000 in a small State may win only three or four electoral votes.

Minority Presidents

For this reason it is possible for the vote to be so distributed that although one candidate receives a clear plurality of the popular vote, his opponent, with a smaller popular vote, may receive a majority of the electoral vote and be elected.

This has happened twice since the Civil War—first in 1876 when Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President by the returns of a special Electoral Commission although Samuel J. Tilden had an uncontested plurality of about 300,000 in the popular vote; and again in 1888 when Benjamin Harrison received 233 electoral votes to Grover Cleveland's 168 although Cleveland had received the ballots of nearly 100,000 more voters.

There are also the criticisms that the electoral vote tends to exaggerate the proportions of the popular vote and occasionally to give a majority in the electoral college to a candidate who has received less than a majority of the votes cast among three or more candidates.

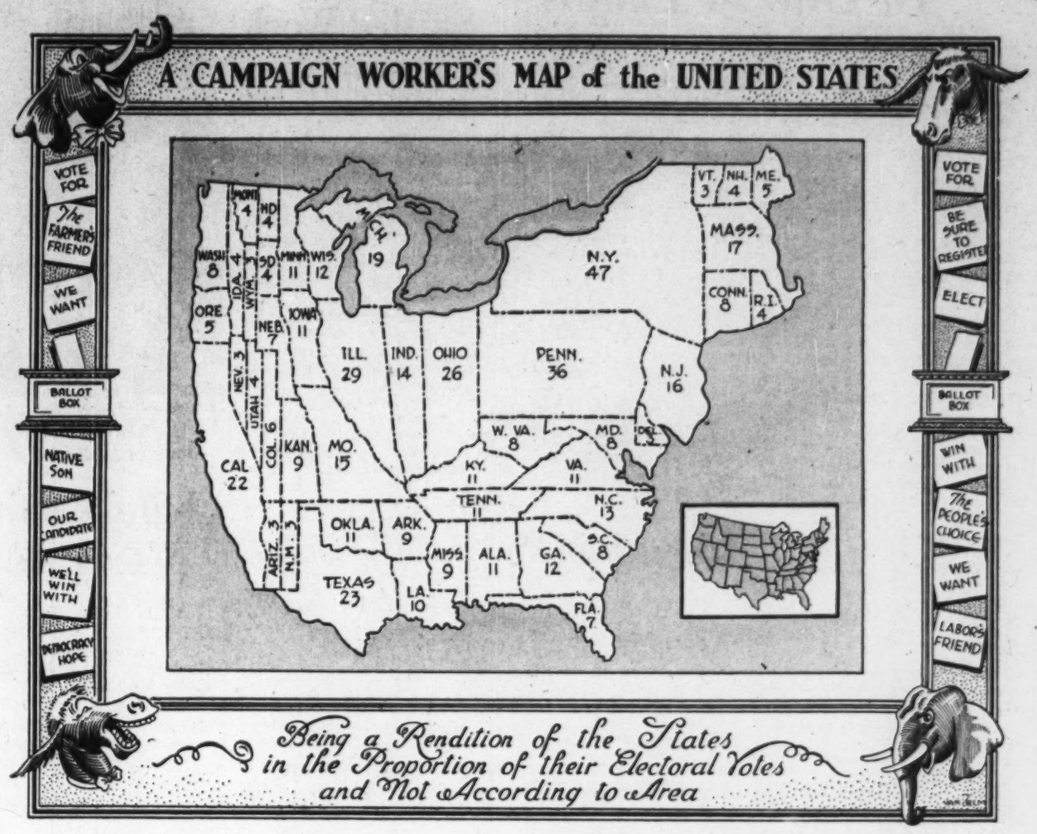
Yet if in some three- or four-cornered race no candidate should receive a clear majority of the electoral vote, the resort to a highly uncertain choice by the House of Representatives, voting as States, might readily stir up intense dissatisfaction with the system. This method fortunately has not had to be used since 1824 when Andrew Jackson, the popular choice, was put aside for John Quincy Adams.

Proposals have been made from time to time to do away with the archaic electoral college system and to substitute direct election of the President by popular vote in the Nation at large.

A Plan of Amendment

Logical as this may sound, there are practical difficulties in the way. Some States are more liberal with the franchise than others. Northern States would object to having their majorities offset by restrictions on the Negro vote in the South. Probably some national standard of franchise qualifications would be necessary and possibly some national policing of elections.

An apparently more feasible recommendation is proposed in a constitutional amendment by Senator George W. Norris and Representative Clarence F. Lea, which would dispense with personal electors and would divide the electoral vote of every State, large or small, in the proportion of the popular vote cast for the various presidential candidates, carrying out the fractions to three decimal places. This presumably would give a close approximation of the results of the popular vote nationally but would leave the States in full charge of their own elections.



How Americans Might Have Elected Their President

The manner of selecting the Chief Executive for the Government which they were setting up offered one of the most difficult problems facing the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

The "Virginia plan" proposed that he be "chosen by the National Legislature" or Congress.

Delegate James Wilson favored direct election by the people but apologized for suggesting it, "lest it appear chimerical." He then suggested that the people vote by districts for electors to choose a President. This was rejected at the time for fear of offending the State Governments if they should be left out of the process.

Elbridge Gerry proposed election by a vote of the Governors of the States, possibly weighted according to the size of the States.

Likened to Lottery

Late in its second month the Convention again turned down election by the people, nine States to one, after debate in which the method was likened to a lottery. Selection by electors chosen by the State Legislatures also was turned down.

After this elimination, the method of election by Congress was unanimously accepted. Objections were made, however, that this would make the Executive branch of the Government dependent on the Legislative. This would be contrary to the doctrine of separation of powers; so the whole question was reconsidered.

Ellsworth Proposes Electors

On motion of Oliver Ellsworth, a plan was adopted providing for from one to three electors from each State, to be chosen by the State Legislatures. But after some wrestling with allocation of electors, the Convention went back on July 24 to election by Congress.

Mr. Gerry observed, "We seem to be entirely at a loss on this head," and Mr. Wilson seriously proposed that the Executive be chosen by a group of not more than 15 members of Congress who should be drawn from the whole body by lot. The Convention threw up its hands and postponed the subject.

Debate on it, however, continued. James Madison reviewed the possible courses and favored either direct election or choice by electors.

Rejecting one or two complex proposals, the Convention approved the section containing election by the "National Legislature," which would have resembled the parliamentary system abroad.

A month later, the question arose whether the Congress should elect the Executive in joint session or separate session of the two houses. The small States wanted the advantage which separate action by the Senate would give them. Joint session was decided upon, and popular election was again voted down, nine States to two.

Committee Plan Prevails

Gouverneur Morris renewed the proposal for election by electors. It lost by one State.

On September 4 a Committee of Eleven on subjects still undecided reported a plan of choice by electors. This, in the main, was what the Convention ultimately adopted.

Army Found 'Staff Bound': Diary of a Reserve Officer

National defense requirements are calling for the best in civilian and military preparations. Following is the fourth in a series of daily articles, in diary form, of a civilian-soldier—a reserve colonel and a Los Angeles attorney—who makes his contribution as one man's opinion of what has yet to be done to build an effective Army.

By Col. William H. Neblett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

August 20—Some 500 of us met today at Yelm, Wash., in the high school auditorium for a critique of the maneuvers. Officers of the northern and southern forces indulged first in what amounted to a debate between leaders as to the relative claims of each side for excellence in execution of the problem. After them followed an overall critique by the umpires and the commanding general of the Ninth Corps Area.

It generally was agreed that difficulties of terrain compelled troops to abandon the concealment of the woods and the cover of night for the roads. The infantry was criticized for its congregation on the roads; the artillery, for its failure in communications and lack of ability to bring its fire to bear upon the opposing forces when needed.

One not a member of the Army aristocracy gathered that the Regular Army is an outmoded institution traveling on tradition instead of common sense and that it is hopelessly out of gear with all modern principles of war and democratic institutions. Form was all that counted. Substance was immaterial. If it looked all right on paper, what happened on the ground was secondary. The only originality exercised in the whole maneuver was that by the northern force, which wound up its retreat at Fort Lewis and Camp Murray, its concentration areas, on Saturday, in time for supper.

All of the things said at the critique, and more, were said by a general officer in his criticism of the Third Army maneuvers, previously held in Louisiana. Neither this maneuver, nor its critique brought out anything that was not fully established in the Louisiana maneuver, nevertheless this maneuver went along the same lines with the same faults so roundly criticized there.

The two major generals of the National Guard who commanded the opposing forces in the maneuver indicated in their speeches that they fully understood the situation, but they were so "staff bound" by the Regular Army G's that they were unable to state that the reason for the "road bound" character of the troops was the "staff bound" nature of their orders. All of the criticism was of the field operations—nothing about the staff—when the principal criticisms should have been the overburdening of the troops with so much staff that too small a number was left for the fight. The staff makes the rules for the fighters and kibitzers them during combat.

Nothing was said about the timidity of the artillery, the inadequacy of armament, or the need for complete reorganization of the Army so as to co-ordinate the airplane and the tank as the only things now worth while in battle.

One thing everyone has overlooked. That is, one airplane employed as an enemy would certainly employ it, could at any time have won the battle for either side. The thick woods, brush, and grass covering every inch of this country is as dry as tinder. An airplane flying over our area and dropping a few incendiary bombs, would have started fires that would have burned up the whole country and killed or dispersed the entire force and completely destroyed all of the equipment. Even at this moment, serious fires are burning in the maneuver area.

Evidently the maneuver was intended to demonstrate the correctness of the policy of the War Department contained in a press announcement of July 21: "United States military plans will continue to be based on tried and true tactics and will not be altered because of German successes in Europe." To this extent the generals themselves are staff bound.

The staff should be entirely rebuilt from officers who understand and believe in the machine and who have discarded from their military thought all mental processes involving the horse and foot soldier. When commanders understand the technique of the new arms, tactics will come easily. No officer is of value on the staff unless he has a conception of the technical power of the arms he sends into battle.

When the critique was finished, all reserve officers who had not yet completed their tours of duty, were assigned to several Regular Army organizations at Fort Lewis. We moved to Fort Lewis this afternoon.

(To be continued)

Dr. Auhagen Is Held By U. S. Authorities

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Federal authorities have disclosed that Dr. Frederick Ernest Auhagen, German citizen, former professor of languages at Columbia University, was arrested Sunday as he prepared to sail for Japan.

Dr. Auhagen was accused of express shipment of obscene literature in his trunk from Chicago to Los Angeles. The United States Marshal's office, however, said the main object was to hold him in this country until he could be subpoenaed by the Dies Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities.

He was held for preliminary hearing Oct. 4, and returned to jail in lieu of $5,000 bond.

Washington Shacks Fall for Shipyards

SEATTLE, Wash (AP)—A bulldozer meandered through Harbor Island shacktown Oct. 1, pushing over shanties while workmen burned the wreckage to make way for construction of the $4,600,000 Seattle-Tacoma shipbuilding plant.

Some of the 200 residents of shacktown failed to heed a vacate order and awoke to the din of destruction.

Other shacks were moved to new locations.

The shipyards, a national defense project, will construct 20 destroyers for the Navy at an estimated cost of $137,500,000.

15,000 Germans in Trek

NEW YORK (AP)—The German radio reported Oct. 1 that 15,000 of the 80,000 Germans living in Bessarabia, territory ceded to Russia by Rumania, had begun a mass migration to Germany. The radio said the task of bringing all Germans "back home to the Reich" was expected to be completed shortly.

Daughter Is Born To Mrs. Lindbergh

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh gave birth yesterday to her fourth child—a 7½ pound daughter—a day before her third book was published.

Mother and daughter are reported doing well at Doctors Hospital. Mrs. Lindbergh was visited by her aviator husband and later by her mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

Colonel Lindbergh, in recent expressions, has urged that the United States avoid involvement in the European war. Mrs. Lindbergh's new book is entitled "The Wave of the Future," and in it she views the conflict as a struggle between the forces of the past and of the future, with Germany, Italy, and Russia in the latter category.

"I cannot see this war . . ." she writes, "simply and purely as a struggle between the 'forces of good' and the 'forces of evil.'"

"We may ask ourselves whether we must jeopardize the reforms already started here in our own country by plunging into the turmoil abroad; whether the efforts of our present pioneers also shall be wasted. Or might not a course be found which took advantage of, rather than opposed, the great forces pushing in the world."

Mrs. Lindbergh's sons, Jon Morrow and Land Morrow, were born in 1932 and 1937.

Democracy Comes Into Its Own at University

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — What was once charged as "a hotbed of Communism" has turned out to be more of a "citadel of Democracy." It's the University of Chicago. A few years ago the school was the subject of a legislative investigation inspired by the claims of a local drug store chain owner that its teachers disseminated "Red" propaganda. The investigation cleared the university.

Now Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President, announces a series of lectures, entitled "Documents of American Democracy." The project is part of the university's broad program to contribute to the nation's defense effort, and while much of that program has to do with training airplane pilots and teaching such things as rifle shooting, and "financing a war," this new venture goes right down to the roots of any defense scheme.

And it's not just a student matter. The public is to be invited to the series of 20 lecture-conferences, which begin Oct. 16.

The lecture-conferences will The Declaration of Independence; The Articles of Confederation; The Northwest Ordinance of 1787; The Constitution; The Federal Bill of Rights; The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions; President Jefferson's First Inaugural; Marbury vs. Madison, Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, McCulloch vs. Maryland, Cohens vs. Virginia; The Monroe Doctrine; Selections from President Jackson's Messages; The State Constitutions of the Middle Period; Selections from President Lincoln's Messages; The Emancipation Proclamation and Thirteenth Amendment; The Fourteenth Amendment; Imperialism and Democracy; Progressivism—Selections from the Messages of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson; Liberty, Democracy and the World War; Democracy and Prosperity—the 1920's; Democracy and Depression—the Early 1930's; Democracy and Depression—the Late 1930's.

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France Limits Jobs To One in Family

VICHY, France, Oct. 3 (AP)—The French Government in an emergency measure designed to provide equitable distribution of an inadequate supply of jobs, decreed today that only one member of a family may hold gainful employment.

Men at present without work are asked to take whatever jobs the Government can provide, regardless of their normal trades or professions. Younger men are advised to migrate to any part of France where work can be provided for them.

The measures are described as purely temporary and intended to tide the country over the winter.

Property Seized

VICHY, France, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Government has seized all Seine Department possessions of nine prominent Frenchmen and a woman who left France shortly before the armistice.

The action, by the Paris Civil Tribunal, ordered confiscation of the goods of Genevieve Tabouis, who was Foreign Editor of the newspaper L'Oeuvre and who now is in the United States; former Air Minister Pierre Cot, also in the United States; art dealer Edouard Jonas; Emil Bure, former political director of the newspaper L'Ordre; Henri de Kerillis, former Deputy and former publisher of the newspaper Epoque; André Geraud (Pertinax), former foreign commentator for the newspaper L'Ordre; Elis Bois, former Editor-in-Chief of Le Petit Parisien; and former bankers Léon and Maurice Stern and David Weill.

Maurice de Rothschild, whose possessions in other departments previously were seized, also lost his property in Briancon Arrondissement through a similar process.

A radiocast from German-occupied Paris said that L. Jouhaux, secretary of the now dissolved French General Federation of Labor, had been placed under arrest.

The report could not be confirmed here at the seat of the Pétain Government.

Formal charges were placed against former Generalissimo Marie Gustave Gamelin, former Premier Edouard Daladier and former Air Minister Guy la Chambre in France's "war guilt" prosecution. They will be brought before the Supreme Court at Riom for trial.

Pietri to Spain

VICHY, France, Oct. 3 (AP)—Francois Pietri, who was Minister of Communications in the Pétain Government, has been appointed French Ambassador to Madrid, subject to the approval of the Spanish Government.

Senator Léon Berard has been named Ambassador to the Vatican, subject also to the Vatican's approval.

Soviet Calls Up Boys For Skilled Work

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (AP)—Calling up of Soviet Russia's youth for training was ordered today to create a vast reservoir of skilled labor to man industrial enterprises sponsored by the State.

Tass, official Russian news agency, announced 800,000 to 1,000,000 boys would be called up annually for technical training, on completion of which they will be assigned to work on State projects for four years each at wages "in accordance with general regulations."

They will be exempt from military service during their training and employment by the State.

The program will begin Nov. 10, when 350,000 youths will be mustered into professional and railroad schools and 250,000 into other industrial classes. It is expected that assembly of the first group will be completed in 15 days.

Those summoned for training will range from 14 to 17 years of age.

[The length of the instruction period and the manner in which the youths will be selected were not mentioned by Tass.]

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which decreed the call, appointed Peter Moskatoff head of the Administration of Labor Reserves to place the program in operation.

Winter of Want Reported Ahead For Free France

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Lloyd Lehrbas, Associated Press war correspondent, declared yesterday that unoccupied sections of France would "suffer very severe privation" during the coming winter due to the lack of food and fuel supplies.

Returning from Europe on the Atlantic Clipper, Mr. Lehrbas, whose coverage of the bombing of Warsaw at the outset of the European war won him a Pulitzer Prize Committee honorable mention, said that the day he left Vichy new and severe food restrictions were put into effect.

Butter, eggs, milk, animal and vegetable oils and fuel, he said, were "almost unobtainable in the open market and whenever a dealer in the unoccupied section managed to get in a supply long lines formed and people waited hour after hour to make very limited purchases."

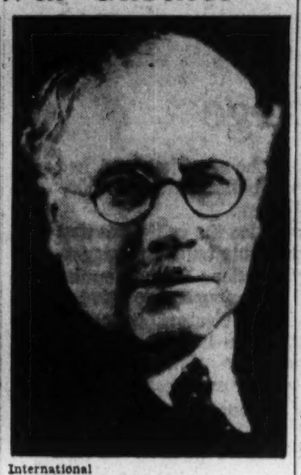
Under the latest restrictions, he added, persons were allowed to purchase a maximum of 65 grams (approximately 2½ ounces) of meat, 350 grams of bread, 17 grams of sugar and 5 grams of coffee per day.

"Sugar, coffee, chocolate, and many other items were almost unobtainable," Mr. Lehrbas continued, "mainly because of poor transportation facilities, German requisition and purchase of supplies and the effects of the British blockade."

Join Inner War Cabinet

Press Portrait Bureau

Ernest Bevin
British Minister of Labor



International

Sir Kingsley Wood
Chancellor of the Exchequer

Chamberlain Quits Cabinet; Two Added to War Board

Continued from Page 1

tory. Historians should be better able to decide what would have happened if there had been no Munich agreement.

Change in Home Office

In the series of Cabinet changes which followed the Chamberlain resignation, the most important to Londoners holding the hardest hit salient in the battle front, is the appointment of Mr. Herbert Morrison to the Home Office and Home Security post entailing charge of air-raid problems.

Something of surprise has been caused by the retention of Sir John Anderson, Former Home Secretary and Former Home Security Minister, who has now been promoted to take Mr. Chamberlain's place as Lord President of the Council in the Inner War Cabinet.

So Mr. Churchill is evidently not prepared to lose the services of a man who has been chief focus of criticism of the Government's inability to cope with many of the most distressing outcomes of the constant air raids.

Other Portfolio Shifts

Other changes in the Cabinet include Viscount Cranborne, heretofore Paymaster General, became Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, succeeding Viscount Caldecote. Viscount Cranborne formerly was Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but resigned along with Mr. Anthony Eden in February, 1938.

Viscount Caldecote—Lord Chief Justice, replacing Lord Hewart whose resignation is to be effective Oct. 12 and who is to be made a viscount.

Sir Andrew Duncan—Minister of Supply, succeeding Mr. Morrison.

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton—President of the Board of Trade, succeeding Sir Andrew Duncan.

Sir John Reith—Minister of Works and Public Buildings, a new Cabinet post. He also was elevated to the Peerage as a Baron.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon—Minister of Transport, succeeding Sir John Reith.

Viscount Cranborne, Captain Lyttleton and Lieut.-Col. Moore-Brabazon were named to the King's Privy Council.

The enlarged Inner War Cabinet is now composed of:

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who also is Minister for Defense; Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Clement R. Attlee; Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax; Aircraft Production Minister, Lord Beaverbrook; Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood; Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson, and Minister Without Portfolio, Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

24 U. S. Army Tanks Cross Into Canada

WINDSOR, Ontario, Oct. 3 (AP)—Two dozen United States Army tanks crossed the international boundary here today on flat cars, en route to Camp Borden, Ontario, where they will be used for training Canadian tank units.

This first installment of the 200 over-age tanks recently acquired from the United States was stalled at the border for 36 hours.

They arrived in Detroit Oct. 1 from Rock Island, Ill., covered by a United States Government bill of lading. However, clearance was refused until certification of special War Office permission for export of armament arrived from Washington.

Another 41 tanks now are in Detroit awaiting similar clearance.

The 200 armored vehicles, of six tons weight and lightly armed, were built in the late years of the World War and immediately after it. They were declared obsolete two years ago for use by the United States Army.

New Toronto Plant To Hire Craftsmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Many specialized and skilled workers in glass and metal will find employment at a new plant to be built in the Toronto area by Research Enterprises, Ltd., according to a recent announcement of the Toronto Industrial Commission. Many of the lines to be manufactured, such as optical glass and precision instruments, are largely new to Canada's industrial output.

The firm has taken one of the largest factory sites in some years. Plant facilities on the 16-acre site will exceed $1,000,000, it is understood.

British Cabinet Shift Puts New Names Under Spotlight

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cabinet changes precipitated by the resignation today of Mr. Neville Chamberlain adds only two new names to the present list of Cabinet members. Following is a thumbnail sketch of persons holding new portfolios in the present Government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Sir John Anderson: The new Lord President of the Council, replacing Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir John was formerly Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security in the Chamberlain Government. When Mr. Churchill took over the reins of government, Sir John was retained. He was in charge of building air-raid shelters, of which one type now bears his name.

Mr. Herbert Morrison: Mr. Morrison, replacing Sir John as Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, is well known as "Leader" of the London County Council and as a prominent figure in the affairs of the Labor Party, of which he was once Chairman. He entered the present Churchill Government as Minister of Supply. He formerly held the portfolio of Minister of Transport in 1929.

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan: The new Minister of Supply has had long experience with the iron and steel industry and with the coal industry. At present he is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation, and is also a Director of the Bank of England.

Sir Kingsley Wood: The present Chancellor of the Exchequer who has been made a member of the War Cabinet, was Secretary of State for Air in 1938. He was made Lord Privy Seal in a shakeup last March, and was appointed to his present post by Prime Minister Churchill. He has had a long Government career.

Mr. Ernest Bevin: Mr. Bevin is known widely as a leading member of the Labor Party and as Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. He was appointed Minister of Labor by Prime Minister Churchill. He also has been made a member of the War Cabinet in the present shakeup.

Viscount Cranborne: Lord Cranborne was Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs when Mr. Anthony Eden was Foreign Secretary, and resigned when the latter resigned, February, 1938. He was appointed Paymaster General by Prime Minister Churchill.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon: Colonel Moore-Brabazon, the new Minister of Transport, is known as one of the leading figures in British aviation, having made one of the first flights in England in 1909.

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton: Captain Lyttelton is a director of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1914 and won the Distinguished Service Order in the World War. He succeeds Sir Andrew Rae Duncan as President of the Board of Trade.

Sir John Reith: An engineer of experience, Sir John heads the Ministry of Works and Buildings and is First Commissioner of Works. He was first General Manager of the British Broadcasting Corporation from 1922 to 1939 when he became Minister of Information in the Chamberlain Government. Prime Minister Churchill appointed him Minister of Transport.

Viscount Caldecote: Lord Caldecote has been Solicitor General in several governments and Attorney General in the Baldwin Cabinet. As Sir Thomas Inskip, he was Minister for Defense Co-ordination in the Baldwin and Chamberlain Cabinets. Before his present appointment as Lord Chief Justice, was Dominions Secretary in the Churchill Government.

Paraguay's Army To Rule Country, Paredes Declares

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 3 (AP)—Col. Ramon Paredes, the rising power behind a military dictatorship reported in formation in Paraguay, has served notice that the Army intends to play the main role in the political life of that country.

Señor Paredes, Minister of Interior and Labor in a new military cabinet chosen by Provisional President Gen. Higinio Morinigo after withdrawal of Liberal Party members, heads the Army faction said to be supporting Señor Morinigo in maneuvering to give the Army a monopoly control.

A radiocast to the nation yesterday by Señor Paredes was printed this morning by the Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion which quoted the Colonel as warning "professional politicians" they would feel the Army's might and pledging Paraguayan soldiers to continue work mapped by the late Marshal José Felix Estigarribia, whose presidential career was cut short by a plane crash Sept. 6.

Airplane travelers arriving at Buenos Aires from Asuncion, the capital, report that Provisional President Morinigo is the "front" for the budding military dictatorship.

Travelers quoted persons close to General Morinigo as saying that his Government would encourage friendship with the United States and that he probably would make such a pronouncement on Saturday in connection with inauguration of the first link of a highway financed by United States funds.

300 Norse Refugees Train for Air Service

TORONTO (AP)—Three hundred Norwegians who fled from their German-occupied homeland by hazardous routes are in training here in the hope of getting back into the war as members of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Some of them, instructors say, probably will be ready for service overseas at the end of the year. A majority have had previous flying experience.

Canada Gets 15 Yachts To Strengthen Navy

OTTAWA (AP)—Further expansion of the Royal Canadian Navy through acquisition of 15 large ocean-going yachts, was announced by Navy Minister MacDonald.

The vessels were acquired for conversion into antisubmarine patrol vessels. They have been renamed after Canadian animals.

Voluntary Labor Corps To Be Set Up in Eire

DUBLIN, Oct. 3 (AP)—Eire decided today to set up a voluntary labor corps on lines somewhat similar to the United States' Civilian Conservation Corps.

The corps will be open to unmarried and unemployed, physically fit men between 18 and 25 years of age who are without dependents.

Nazi 'Instructors' at Helm in Rumania

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 3—A large Rumanian economic delegation is reliably reported to be on point of leaving Bucharest for Berlin.

Its official mission will be to negotiate a new trade agreement to replace the one which expires next week.

At the same time the entire basis of German-Rumanian economic relations, it is understood, will be re-examined and completely remodeled on the basis of what the local press here terms "the absolute sincerity now existing between the two countries."

One of the first steps in the negotiations, it is expected, will be to revise the present clearing arrangements. As in case of other Balkan States—such as Greece and Yugoslavia—Germany will presumably demand for the reichsmark absolutely the same status and privileges as those accorded the dollar, equalizing the mark for clearing purposes at a ratio of 2½ marks to the dollar.

In anticipation of this step a marked decline is already observable in demands for dollars in Rumanian banking houses.

More Wheat for Reich

Further import duties on German merchandise will no doubt be heavily cut to compensate for price increases caused by the change in ratio of the mark to the lei. Germany, it is said, will undertake to supply Rumania with textiles and other goods hitherto imported from the West. Already Rumanians are drinking coffee re-exported from the Reich.

In return Rumania presumably will undertake to increase its food exports to Germany. In this connection Rumanians are already eating stale bread, the sale of fresh bread being forbidden in order to reduce some consumption and leave more for export to the Reich.

But trade is only one aspect of the impending Berlin negotiations. The problem of the entire reorganization of Rumanian economy, particularly oil and steel industries, it is said, will be dealt with, including final elimination of all elements and interests hostile to the Axis and otherwise politically or racially undesirable to the new masters.

This will present an important personnel problem, and new people, executives, engineers, and specialists of every type must be found.

To overcome this handicap of the lack of native forces, it is certain that considerable numbers of German experts and technicians will be installed throughout Rumanian industries—both on boards of directors and in the shops.

Under their supervision production will no doubt be co-ordinated and stiffened up, with an eye chiefly to the economic war needs of the Reich. Many of the people required for this work have been in Rumania for some time, functioning under Dr. Hans Neubacher, the affable Vienna burgomaster, who for many months has functioned as the Reich's supreme economic emissary to Bucharest.

His present role as supreme coordinator of Rumanian production in conformity with Axis needs is of vast importance.

Concern Over Oil Supply

Recent discoveries of alleged sabotage plots in the Rumanian oil fields have given rise to considerable German concern regarding this highly valuable and highly vulnerable source of supply.

Recent British air exploits have led some to believe not only in the danger of sabotage but that an English air attack on the Ploesti oil field is quite conceivable, as this field is considerably closer to British air bases in the East Mediterranean than Berlin, for example, is to the English R. A. F. bases.

In any case the Germans are determined to take no chances. Accordingly they have made extensive plans for the patrolling and defense of the oil fields, both from sabotage and from aerial attack, under German troops who are coming in large numbers to reorganize the Rumanian Army, and will be assigned to each regiment.

Already arrangements have been made in the Ploesti district for housing these "instructors" who will be there in considerable numbers.

Action by Gandhi Averts Disobedience Threat in India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 3—Mohandas K. Gandhi's announcement today that there will be no civil disobedience campaign in India, direct or indirect, indicates that the situation in India has advanced following talks between the Viceroy, Marquis of Linlithgow, and the Hindus and Moslems represented respectively by Mr. Gandhi and Mohamad Ali Jinnah.

Mr. Gandhi, whose leadership in any action taken regarding the war has been acknowledged by the Nationalist Congress Party, has made clear that he is far from being in accord with British authorities. Nevertheless, he is anxious not to embarrass their war effort against "Naziism," which he strongly opposes.

His most immediate difficulty is to reconcile his own ardent pacifism with what Mr. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary for India, has described as India's whole-hearted effort to play its part in the struggle against Germany.

He, therefore, demands liberty, which Lord Linlithgow is not prepared to accord, for his followers to speak publicly against war measures of any kind.

Mr. Gandhi also maintains his own original demand for Indians to have complete independence to decide their future for themselves.

Council Post Refused

He has, therefore, refused Lord Linlithgow's offier of representation upon the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Mr. Jinnah is more inclined than is Mr. Gandhi to co-operate actively in Britain's war effort. But like Mr. Gandhi he does not see his way clear at present to accept representation upon the Executive Council.

His difficulty, however, is less fundamental than that of Mr. Gandhi. It arises from apprehension lest, by accepting such representation, he might weaken the claim he makes for the Moslem League to be recognized as in all respects on a parity with the Congress Party.

He also maintains his original claim for formation of an independent Moslem federation in the event that Britain gives self-government to India as a whole.

Mr. Amery and Lord Linlithgow, nevertheless, are resolved to persevere vigorously in their efforts to smooth Hindu-Moslem differences sufficiently to enable India to reach dominion status. They are prepared for this purpose to endeavor to meet Indian wishes by modifying so far as they can the existing British scheme for enabling Indians gradually to become self-governing.

Harmony Necessary

At the same time, however, Mr. Amery and Lord Linlithgow recognize that introduction of anything in the nature of complete self-government is impossible so long as the leaders of one quarter of the entire population of India—namely the Moslems—continue as at present to refuse co-operation with the other three quarters—namely the Hindus.

It is held in the best-informed Moslem circles here that Hindu-Moslem tension now is such that civil war would result if the government of India were placed at this stage in the hands of the majority of Indian leaders.

British Food Hit

TIENTSIN, Oct. 3 (AP) — The Japanese Army struck a blow at England's food supply today by announcing new regulations limiting the export and transfer of live stock and meat from North China.

The British-owned International Export Company, which has been exporting large quantities of canned meat to England, was vitally affected by the regulations.

A Japanese military monopoly on the sale and transportation in North China of cotton, hemp, hides and furs, reported earlier in the Peiping press, was interpreted here as a move aimed at Americans who have placed orders for $750,000 worth of goods and who hitherto have conducted a large share of North China's export business in these goods.

An announcement in the Japanese-dominated press stated that the purpose of the monopoly was to terminate "practical monopolization of this trade by certain nationals."

90,000 in Trek

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 3 (AP)—The removal of 90,000 Germans from Bessarabia, which was recently ceded by Rumania to Soviet Russia, was supervised today by Nazi Storm Troop Führer Heissmayer and Frau Gertrud Scholtzklink, leader of all German Nazi women.

These two conferred with Rumanian District Leader Andreas Scmitt who issued an order that the German minority evacuate "without delay," now that Rumania is "permanently bound to the Axis."

Britons Kidnaped

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 3 (AP)—Following the abduction of A. Miller, a British subject and director of the large British-dominated Astra Romana Oil Company, yesterday, the British Legation announced tonight that Percy Clark, President of the Ploesti Oilfield Engineering Firm, had been kidnaped from a leading Bucharest Hotel by three men, possibly Iron Guardists.

At the same time the Rumanian Government delivered a formal reply to Britain describing as "unjustified" its protest against the treatment of five British subjects arrested during the past few days on charges of sabotage in the oil fields.

[German news agency reports from Bucharest published in Budapest asserted that the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Prince Costin Sturza, had declared that the Ambassador himself was "strongly to blame." This report was denied by the Embassy and declared to be a distorted version of the reply.]

Mr. Miller was seized and carried away yesterday by four men dressed as civilians at a suburban sports club maintained by the company.

Official British circles, identifying the four as Iron Guardists, said Mr. Miller was kidnaped, but there were other theories that he had been arrested by plain-clothes police.

Astra Romana's properties were confiscated by Rumania July 24.

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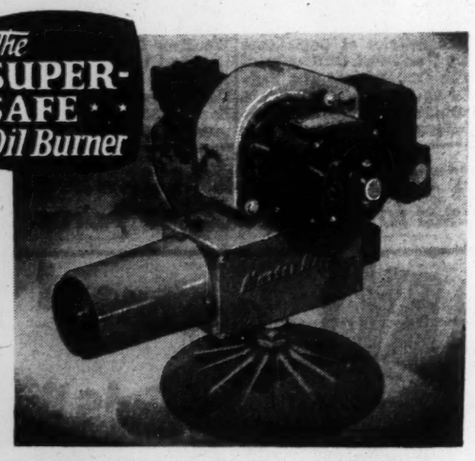

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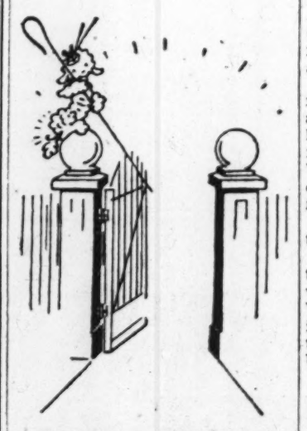

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Dakar Rout: Full Details Now Revealed

The first detailed account of dramatic events leading up to the costly three-day British-supported effort of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" expedition to occupy Dakar, capital of French West Africa and "Key to the South Atlantic," is published below. The British abandoned the naval and air battle on Sept. 25, with the announcement they never had any intention of "entering into serious warlike operations" against the French.

WITH THE DE GAULLE DAKAR EXPEDITION, Sept. 29 (Delayed in Transmission) (AP)—Heroism of a naval officer-chaplain, whose white-flagged "free French" landing party touched off the Battle of Dakar, prevented the capture of former French deputies who tried to win West Africa bloodlessly over to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Anglo-French cause.

He was Capt. G. Thierry d'Argenlieu, who stood erect in a small boat under a hail of machine-gun fire, even after being wounded, and directed withdrawal of the landing party, made up of members of the French Parliament serving in General de Gaulle's legion.

Although sailors were lining the rails of French warships and commercial vessels in Dakar port, no effort was made at first to halt the landing party, which flew its white flag alongside the French tricolor.

Just as the party reached the dock and prepared to go ashore, however, an automobile drew up on the quay. An ensign with a drawn revolver and a lieutenant stepped out and refused to let any members except Captain d'Argenlieu land.

Permission Granted

The lieutenant shook hands cordially with Captain d'Argenlieu, who asked authorization for his delegation to land. The lieutenant sent for Captain Lorfevre, Commander of Port Police, who granted permission for the entire party to come ashore.

When Captain d'Argenlieu declared he was carrying a letter for Governor General Pierre Boisson of West Africa and the admiral commanding the port, the Chief of Police telephoned the Governor for instructions.

The Governor's answer came eight minutes later. Its tenor was indicated by Captain Lorfevre who ordered the party to put back to sea at once.

"And if we refused?" Captain d'Argenlieu demanded.

"I would be obliged to put you under arrest," the Captain replied.

He scarcely had finished speaking when an orderly rushed up with a written order for the immediate arrest of the entire party. Captain d'Argenlieu shouted a quick warning to his officers, then leaped into the boat himself just as it pulled away from the quay.

Meanwhile the ensign who had greeted the party with drawn revolver jumped aboard a small trawler, ordered its machine guns trained on the party.

Group Under Fire

The momentary hesitation of the gun crew gave the de Gaulle delegation time to reach the outer limits of the harbor where they came under heavy fire from other machine guns and rapid-fire cannon on the harbor moles.

Although seriously wounded Captain d'Argenlieu stood erect under the withering fire, even halting his boat to wait for a second and slower one carrying members of his party.

Once the outer harbor was cleared, Captain d'Argenlieu executed a smart 90-degree left turn and calmly headed for the escort vessel Savorgnan de Brazza which stood dimly outlined in the fog-blanketed sea.

It was on Sept. 23 when the Savorgnan was cruising six miles off Dakar that the white-flagged delegation put out. There were two small boats.

All Men Unarmed

In the first were unarmed parliamentary officers, in full dress colonial uniform under command of Captain d'Argenlieu, who is a priest in civil life.

In the second were soldiers and sailors, all unarmed. The white flag flew forward, the tricolor aft.

Fifteen minutes after they left the destroyer and made for the port the first shot of the battle to follow was fired when anti-aircraft guns on the French battleship Richelieu opened up on a plane dropping a de Gaule proclamation calling on the Senegalese to rally to his flag. The Richelieu, damaged by British warships in a battle off Oran July 8, was tied up at Dakar. She still was not navigable but her guns were working.

As the landing party crossed antisubmarine nets at the harbor's entrance, Senegalese troops were observed through glasses hurrying to battle stations in front of machine guns and cannon.

What happened in the next three days now is history.

Survey British Soil for U. S. Defense Bases

© Harris & Ewing

First Steps Taken Under British Agreement

Army and Navy experts who are inspecting possible sites for American air and naval bases in British possessions include: Left to right, front row—Commander Calvin T. Durgin; Brig. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, Capt. R. S. Crenshaw, Lieut. Col. H. J. Malony, Capt. D. W. Rose, U. S. N. Back row—Commander H. Biesemeyer, Maj. T. Griffiss, Commander K. B. Bragg, Lieut. Col. O. T. Pfeiffer; group shown in Washington.

U. S. Army and Navy Experts Like Nassau as One Base Site

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 3 (AP)—Army and Navy experts, working swiftly to complete preliminary details toward establishment of United States defense outposts, headed for an inspection tour of other Caribbean base sites today after an aerial survey of the Bahama Islands.

The eight-man mission, headed by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade and Brig.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers, planned to meet another commission aboard the cruiser St. Louis at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for inspection of base sites in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, St. Lucia and Antigua.

The military experts paid their respects here yesterday to the Duke of Windsor, Bahamian Governor, viewed the out-islands from three Navy planes, and flew on to Eleuthera Island for an overnight stay.

Admiral Greenslade said so many suitable areas were available that it was difficult to decide "exactly what we want in the Bahamas."

He indicated, however, that Nassau itself might satisfy the United States' needs for airfield and seaplane facilities. Pan American Airways operates an amphibian airport here, and Sir Harry Oakes, wealthy Canadian, owns an airfield.

The mission gave considerable attention to Eleuthera, directly east of here, a landlocked harbor which might be converted into a naval base.

The site-selecting board also flew over many other islands as well as well-traveled channels used extensively by ships in the Latin-American trade. The most important of those is the Crooked Island passage.

R. A. F. Strikes Hard Blows In Spite of Poor Visibility

By the Associated Press

Despite thick clouds and poor visibility, British warplanes were reported today to have struck damaging overnight blows at German oil plants, munitions factories, railway facilities and other military objectives.

At the same time German raiders, following up six daylight assaults on Britain, continued their night attacks on London and some 20 surrounding districts. Official British comment on the raids stated that Central London had its fourth consecutive night of comparatively light raiding, and that casualties throughout the country were few.

These attacks were renewed today by German bombers which dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs in the British Midlands, and on London. Overcast weather prevented sighting the attacking planes.

R. R. F. bombers, according to the British Air Ministry, attacked the Krupp Works at Essen—one of Germany's largest armament plants.

The docks at Hamburg and Wilhelmshaven also were said to have been heavily bombed, as were port facilities and shipping at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing and Antwerp.

Amsterdam Hard Hit

A dispatch from Amsterdam via Berlin said 17 persons were killed and 20 wounded at Amsterdam in an aerial bombardment which Dutch sources described as the worst since the German invasion, May 10.

Reports from Berlin disclosed British raiders had given the German capital a one-hour and 12-mniute air raid alarm—the fifth in as many nights.

The Royal Air Force also was reported to have hit again at German-held bases along the Channel, attacking the often-bombed ports of Ostend, Calais, Cherbourg and Ushant.

Other objectives listed as attacked included oil plants at Stettin, Hamburg and Bottrop, a freight yard at Colongne and a railway junction near Hamm. Bombs also were dropped on "several" German airdromes, the Ministry said.

British losses in the raids were put at two planes.

The nightly raid on London began on schedule just at the dinner hour. For the second time since the "all-out" raids started almost four weeks ago, an all-clear signal sounded shortly before midnight, and there was a period of quiet. But the raiders returned a short time later.

Other parts of England and Scotland also were subjected to the steady pounding of the bombers, which were supported for a time by big German guns on the French coast shelling the Dover area.

Incendiary bombs were dropped in two places in Scotland, the British Air Ministry reported, but little damage was caused, while high explosive bombs dropped there damaged a building and caused a "small number" of casualties.

Several fires were started by incendiaries in Northwest England, but all were reported under control, although three houses were destroyed.

The British said 10 German planes were shot down during the day's incessant raiding, while one British ship was reported lost, and one German plane during night operations.

Shrapnel Bombs Used

The use for the first time of shrapnel bombs was reported in a town in Southeast England. The bombs were reported to have resulted in one fatality and several injuries, with houses damaged considerably.

In the same general area, several so-called "Molotoff Breadbasket" incendiary bombs burst over a famous boys' school early today, starting a roof fire which was extinguished quickly.

The German High Command's account of the raids on England said that numerous war essential objectives in Southern and Central England were bombed. In London, bombs dropped during the day caused great damage to railways in the center of the city, as well as dock and port facilities in the Thames Bend, it said. The High Command also said that direct hits destroyed hangars, barracks and a number of airplanes at several airports in Southern and Central England. Big fires, is stated, were started by severe hits of heavy caliber on factories, storehouses and oil tanks in some southern English ports like Swansea, Newquay and Weymouth.

The German High Command also reported that the armed British merchant ship Highland Patriot, 14,172 tons, had been sunk by a German submarine.

Was It Invasion?

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Two invasion alarms have been sounded along the English Channel coast in the past six weeks, "bringing the Army and Navy springing to their stations" and causing the release of a chemical fog screen, says Vincent Sheean, foreign correspondent, who arrived yesterday aboard the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon.

Mr. Sheean said the first alarm was sounded Aug. 25 and the second Sept. 7, and on both occasions reports for the United States were suppressed by British censors.

"I heard and I believe that chemical fog was used during the Aug. 25 alarm," he said. "Of course, I don't know whether or not there were any actual attempts to land German troops in England."

Canal 'Attack' Exercises At Panama Continue

BALBOA, C. Z., (AP)—Giant United States Navy patrol bombers simulating a European and Asiatic coalition "attacked" the Panama Canal with imaginary bombs Sept. 29.

For the purposes of the maneuver the attacking "black" force was assumed to have taken off from footholds established on the northeastern coast of South America. They flew in from the sea on the Atlantic side and streaked across the mountains to the Pacific entrance.

The canal locks, which would be the first objectives of any real enemy raid, were the theoretical targets of the raiders. What luck they had was the official secret of the score keepers.

The exercises continue today when advance elements of the Navy begin an attempt to transit the canal, under attack from the Black air force, after a theoretical victory over Asiatic forces somewhere in the Pacific.

Nippon Army Shift

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Minister of War when hostilities with China began three years ago, was appointed chief of the Japanese Army General Staff today to succeed Prince Kotochito Kanin.

Announcement of the War Office appointment gave no reason for the retirement of Prince Kanin, who had held the post since December, 1931. The Japanese radio, however, attributed it to his advanced age and belief that the conflict in China is nearing its end.

General Sugiyama has been serving on the War Council.

Nazi Plane Secrets Now Open Book to British

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—British air experts reported yesterday they have examined so many German planes shot down over England that they know virtually all German aircraft secrets—even those of the latest planes.

Many of the planes, these experts said, have been in such good condition even after they landed that they had no trouble seeing every part.

It has been discovered that the Junkers 88 dive bomber has had its number of free machine guns doubled from three to six. This particular plane, dated Aug. 7, was regarded as one of the newest German designs.

Attempt at Armor

German designers appeared to be piling on armor and armament in an effort to cut down losses they are sustaining in the battle for Britain.

Experts conclude that although the performance of German planes has not been as good as the British planes, generally speaking, materials used in construction of the German aircraft are good, the workmanship sound and the finishing excellently done.

The British experts said they found the fuel used was up to standard, although some of the planes had devices which made possible the use of ersatz (substitute) fuels.

In some planes, for example, there was a special tank for high test fuel used in starting after which the pilot switched over to a lower grade gasoline.

The German craft carried some instruments which are not in use on British planes, but these were not described by the experts.

Heinkels Doing Night Work

Examination of the planes, the experts also declared, revealed that the night bombing of London has been carried out mainly with Heinkels with a small number of Junkers 88s. The latter are used for daylight attacks.

The reasons were believed to be that the Heinkel night bomber has less defensive equipment than the Junkers 88. Sonsequently the Junkers are reserved for daylight because they are able to put up a better fight against the British defenders.

The experts said that exhaustive tests had convinced them the German Messerschmitts are not so maneuverable nor as fast as British Spitfires and Hurricanes.

The men who studied the various planes decided that the manufacturers pay too much attention to such detail as wiring and interior fittings and not enough to the features which give planes speed and maneuverability.

"Ersatz material is discernible only in the use of substitute rubber and leather," one expert said. "Here and there magnesium alloys have been used in place of aluminum and, in at least one engine, we found oil older than it should have been."

One conclusion the experts reached was that the German air force would be the last group in Germany to suffer from the blockade.

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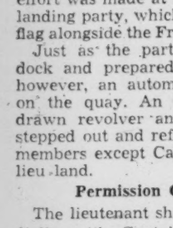

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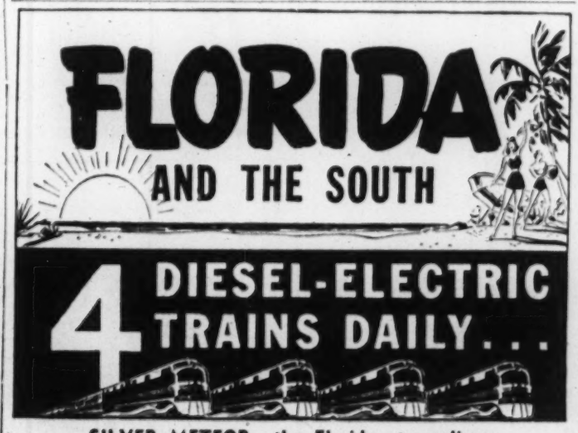

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Text of Willkie's Speech in Cleveland Hitting New Deal's Defense Plans

By the Associated Press

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3—Following is the prepared text of the speech delivered at a Republican rally last night by Wendell L. Willkie:

A few days ago there was announced in Berlin a pact between three nations—the three most aggressive nations on earth—Germany, Italy and Japan.

It is a commonly accepted fact that alliance is aimed at the United States. It says in effect that if we become involved in a war with Japan, then Germany and Italy will join that war against us.

And if, on the other hand, we become involved in a war with Germany, then Japan and Italy will join against us.

We don't know what motives those nations have in signing such a pact. But for the present we don't have to know, because one thing is clear enough.

It is clear enough, I believe, that Germany, Italy and Japan are thinking of the United States in terms of war, in terms of our participation in some bloody conflict of the future. Either they have aggressive designs against us or else they suspect us of having aggressive designs against them.

I am shocked by this fact, and I know that you people are. The American people do not want war. They have no idea whatever of joining in any conflict, whether on the Atlantic or the Pacific. They are determined to keep America at peace.

In this determination I stand with them. I am for keeping out of war. I am for peace for America.

And I want to ask this question. Where are we? How did we get into this position? What have we done, overtly or secretly, to cause the most ruthless states in the World to make this aggressive declaration?

Analyzes U. S. Policy

I say we must stop right where we are. We must stop and look about us and take stock of our affairs. Let us stop and think. Let us talk among ourselves. Let us reason. Let us find out what our foreign policy really is. Let us determine what it really ought to be.

For my part I have little confidence that the policy of the last seven and a half years has been the policy best calculated to promote peace.

I have still less confidence that the policy at the present time is calculated to preserve peace. And I have no confidence at all in the ability of the present Administration to protect our peace with an adequate defense system.

In the present situation my confidence is in the American people. I have confidence in what they want. And I have confidence in their ability to get it.

What the American people want above everything else is a defense system so strong that none of these nations will dare to strike at us, from whatever motives. And until the people have that defense system, they don't want any more international incidents. They don't want any more dramatic gestures. They don't want any more swashbuckling words. Before talking any more they want to get down to business. They want to build themselves an Army, a Navy and above all an Air Force. They want to make themselves strong.

That is what I stand for. I say that the first plank of our foreign policy is a defense system. I'll even go further than that. Until we get a defense system we cannot have a foreign policy that means anything at all.

For many years the American people have been told that theirs is the greatest and most powerful country on earth. We did everything in a big way. We produced the most steel. We consumed the most rubber. We had the most gold. We had the tallest buildings and the longer concrete roads—more sedans and more radios than any other country.

We were so great in these ways—so it was said—that one word from the United States to a foreign ruler would make him tremble in his boots. All that we had to do to maintain peace and protect our interest was to throw the "weight of our influence in this direction or that." Since that time we had told various countries not to do certain things of which we disapproved. We told Italy not to go into Ethiopia. Now Italy hasn't as many skyscrapers and radios and hard-surfaced roads as we have, but she disregarded our pleas.

Crisis Not Solved

We talked the nations into holding a conference at Munich in 1938—as the American White Paper says, "Mussolini's anguished pressure, seconded by the President's appeal, had been effective." The Administration was very proud of the results of that conference. The then Secretary of War made a speech in which he declared that "the cool mind, the skilled fingers of one man"—meaning Mr. Roosevelt—had resolved the war crisis.

Yet everyone knows how that crisis was really resolved. Not only was Czechoslovakia sacrificed to Hitler, but Europe was at war within a year.

The fact is, that in the eyes of ruthless foreign states we are neither a strong nation nor a great nation. Nothing we have to say is of any consequence to them. Because they see how ineffective we have become. Our vast strength has not been brought forth. It is still "on order."

I propose, therefore, that we stop talking. I propose that we get to work. I propose to set about making this nation in fact the greatest nation in the world. That is the objective that I lay before you. To reach that objective our industries and our manpower must be made effective. They must be made effective for domestic prosperity, and they must be made effective for defense.

In recent weeks, I have explained some of my ideas about domestic prosperity. Tonight I want to examine the problem of defense.

The defense job that lies ahead of us is appalling in magnitude. We need an adequate Army. Whatever the size of this force would be, the fact is that the largest force we could put into the field today, completely equipped, is 75,000.

The Navy that we have is a one-ocean Navy which can only protect both oceans if the Panama Canal is kept open. Yet the Panama Canal is impossible to protect against the explosion of a ship inside one of the locks.

In the light of European battle experience, all but a few hundred of our airplanes are obsolete.

Cites Military Needs

These are unpleasant facts. But if ever there was a time to face facts, now is the time. What must we do to change those facts. Let me give you just a few examples. Official testimony given to Congress this Spring shows that for an army of 750,000 men we require the following:

We need 3,750 mortars, these are guns that can be quickly used to throw fire over a high place. It will take at least thirteen months to get them, if we get going now.

We need 120 105-millimeter guns. To get them will take 13 months, if we get going now.

We need about 2,400 tanks. To get them will take 13 months if we get going now.

We need about 1,400 anti-tank guns. To get them will take 21 months, if we get going now.

We need 240,000 semi-automatic rifles. They are the rifles that can shoot faster and more accurately than the rifles of old war days. To get them will take 21 months, if we get going now.

We need 300 90-millimeter anti-aircraft guns. These are the guns which shoot several miles up into the air and they are vital to the defense of our cities. We haven't got a single one of those guns. To get them, and the direction-finders and height-finders that go with them, will take 27 months, if we get going now.

Having only a one-ocean Navy we need to make the Panama Canal safe by building two sets of locks so that if one is destroyed we may use the other. To get those locks will take six years.

And of course, eventually we need a two-ocean Navy. But that objective will take seven years. And besides that, there are not even any paper plans available to local officials instructing them how to protect the public from air raid damage to water works, gas mains, or sewage. In those matters so vital to health and life we are as unprepared as if Adolf Hitler had never existed.

That we should be exposed to air attacks may sound improbable, but my authority is the third-term candidate, who described the danger vividly some months ago in a radio talk.

Blames Administration

The plain fact is that we are late. We are terribly late. And when I consider how terribly late we are, how confused, how devoid of plan or accomplishment, I cannot believe that the American people will dare to entrust their welfare for another four year to the present Administration.

It is claimed on behalf of this Administration that it saw more clearly than any one else what the course of events was to be. But if it saw it all so clearly, why are we in this terrible plight?

In 1933 Adolf Hitler rose to power. That was also the year that the New Deal took office. But 1933 was the year when the New Deal crushed the London Economic Conference, thereby destroying the last hope of financial stability for the democratic world.

And in 1937, when the democracies had succeeded in recovering somewhat from world-wide depression and instability, the New Deal launched an attack against commodity prices, against American business, and against the Supreme Court.

The result was a violent depression in this country at the exact time when our prosperity might have strengthened the other democracies and enabled them to resist the advance of Hitler.

The New Dealers could see Hitler advancing. What steps did they take to protect us?

In 1929, when there was no Adolf Hitler and Europe was at peace, 21 per cent of total government expenses were for defense. But in 1936, when Hitler was rising to power, we spent only 9 per cent of our money on defense—the lowest percentage in modern history.

In 1938, the year of Munich, we spent only 14 per cent on defense. In 1939, the year of the outbreak of war, we spent only minus 13 per cent.

On the basis of the information that he gets from the State Department and the Army and Navy the present third-term candidate was able to predict the war a year ago last June, four months before it started. But three months later, in August, he had done nothing about it.

At that time the Acting Secretaries of War and Navy urged him to put into immediate operation detailed plans for the procurement of military supplies, especially powder, guns, and airplanes.

They pointed out that some items took as long as one, two or even three years to obtain, and that in many cases the capacity to produce them did not even exist.

Charges "Sabotage"

The result of this pressure was the War Resources Board, with Edward Stettinius as chairman. Now this board corresponded closely with the type of board that the War Department had planned for just such an emergency. The plan is not secret. It is called the Industrial Mobilization Plan of 1939.

That plan was the result of more than 15 years' study as required by the National Defense Act of 1920. It had been developed out of Congressional hearings and with the advice of the most competent and experienced men in the country, including men now dead, who had learned to solve the problems of industrial mobilization in the last World War.

It is safe to say that no democratic country in the world had made so much progress toward planning how to meet an emergency as had the United States. The Stettinius board, which included some of the ablest men in the country, was itself an outgrowth of that plan. And the report that it submitted to the President very properly adhered closely to the plan.

But what happened?

The inner circle of New Dealers became alarmed lest, in our efforts to defend Ameri a, some of their arbitrary powers might be taken away from them. They set to work to sabotage the Stettinius board.

Dismissal Called Puzzle

And in September, 1939, Americans were mystified to hear that the work of the board would be terminated. The mystification of the average citizen arose from the fact that the board was dismissed just after war had broken out in Europe. And to this day its report has never been made public. It has not even been made available to Congress.

The dismissal of the Stettinius board cost us a delay of nine months—nine long months while the other democracies were collapsing in Europe.

My fellow Americans, before you dismiss that delay as inconsequential, think what nine months—nine extra months in which to prepare—would mean to Great Britain right now.

Yet the New Deal has lost even more of our precious time. Instead of following the wise industrial mobilization plan, it has gone back to the days before the World War. It has cast aside the experience of that war and more than 15 years of careful planning.

It has set up an Advisory Defense Board—a board without authority, without even a chairman. For every major decision the members of this board must consult directly with the President—the third-term candidate—whose desk is already crowded with the affairs of state.

There can be no mystery about this. The reason that we are unprepared is because the present Administration has played politics with preparedness. It has played politics with our safety.

Let me recall to you again that in 1936 the ratio of defense expenditures to total expenditures dropped to its lowest point. Surely that was not from motives of economy. Surely it was not because the New Deal had no information of the danger. No! Nineteen Thirty-six was an election year. There were other, more attractive, ways to spend the money.

Must Become Prepared

I say that we are now exposed to the aggressors because of the political theories and the political ambitions of a few men. We are not prepared and we are not getting prepared.

I stand before you tonight and I say:

We must become prepared. We must begin before anything else happens and before anything else is said. We must begin now.

And I know where to begin. We must begin at the source of our former greatness, our former power. We must begin with American industry.

It is industry that once made us the greatest nation in the world, and it is industry that will do that again today. We have a genius for industrial production. In building a defense system we are in effect building a new industry—an armament industry.

We must remember that. We cannot make ourselves strong by a patchwork method. We cannot take a little from this industry and a little from that industry; we cannot hope in that way to build anything that will frighten Adolf Hitler.

We must unify industry with co-operation of every worker, manager, and owner in the United States.

I can win that co-operation for you. I have confidence in the workers and managers of American industry. And they have confidence in me.

If you were to entrust to me the safety of America in this critical time, here is what I would do:

I would first make some intelligent use of the experience of the World War and the careful plans of the Army and Navy. To carry out those experienced plans I would appoint the most experienced and the ablest men. Those national defense appointments would be made irrespective of political considerations.

Many of the men I would appoint are already in Washington. But I would enable these men to become effective by giving them full authority—and if they did not get results they would go.

The authority of these men, however, would be temporary authority. There would be no danger of permanently sacrificing any of the people's rightful powers.

At the conclusion of the emergency, the temporary boards would be liquidated and their powers would automatically return to the people.

Would Not Seek Power

As President of the United States I would not seek power. I would consider it my duty to protect the people's power, and to return to them any temporary powers that they might grant me for the purpose of defending them.

The problem of American defense is a twofold problem. It is a problem of co-ordination and a problem of capacity.

Co-ordination will be achieved through the defense agencies in Washington that I have just mentioned. In order to increase capacity I will remove every possible obstacle that stands in the way of new investment.

This would not mean the removal of wise regulations for industry, nor of taxes to prevent war profiteering. It would, however, mean a revision of the tax system and the inspiring of confidence in those who are to be called upon to take the risks.

Until I had built up the strength of America, I would refrain from inviting aggressive pacts against the American people.

I would continue my efforts to aid the heroic British people—the only people in the World today who are fighting with their lives for liberty. I would aid Britain even if it meant the sacrifice of some speed in building up our own air fleet. I would do so because the longer Britain holds out, the more time we have in which to prepare ourselves.

Favors Co-operation

I favor, finally, taking intelligent steps to co-ordinate our defense program with that of Canada. And I favor economic co-operation with our neighbors in the south—not with New Deal schemes but on the basis of expanding private enterprise. I favor giving those neighbors every incentive to rid themselves of the German fifth column, which is active in many of them.

We must hurry with these things. The time is short, and the life we have to defend is exceedingly precious. And until we have them—the things and the policies to fight with—we must pause.

We must not rashly move. Any man who involves us in the risk of war, while we are thus unprepared, betrays his country.

The task before us is grim and hard. But we can still lead the world out of depression and disaster and despair and war. We can still lead the world toward prosperity and progress and peace and hope.

Oh, believe me, we can. The goals before us are distant. But this is the time, now, before it finally is too late, to stop, to think, to define those goals and to become competent to achieve them.

I have called this the Battle of America. The Battle of America is a battle for liberty. It belongs right here at home. It is a battle to release once more the gigantic productive forces of our people and to provide for their impregnable defense. It is a battle to create a society strong enough and effective enough to maintain itself in peace.

In that battle I promise you victory. I promise you victory because I believe in victory. With all my strength and all of my heart and all my soul I believe in victory.

And I promise you victory before it is too late.

Democrats for Willkie Name State Chairmen

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP) — The National Committee of Democrats for Willkie yesterday announced appointment of the following State Chairmen:

New Hampshire, former Congressman William H. Rogers of Wakefield, for four terms Democratic Representative in Congress from the First New Hampshire District; Tennessee, Forrest Andrews of Knoxville, also Chairman of the Democrats for Willkie in Eastern Tennessee; Louisiana, Norman V. Kinsey of Shreveport, and for Arkansas, Lewis W. Cherry of Little Rock.

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Lehman Repeats Dictators Hope To Beat Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman stood by his guns today on his statement as keynoter of the New York State Democratic Convention this week that a Roosevelt defeat was what the axis powers wanted, and charged Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate, with "complete distortion" in denouncing it as "false, malicious and subversive innuendo."

His words had not impugned Mr. Willkie's patriotism or devotion to American democracy, the Governor insisted, but merely stated what "no thinking person can even remotely doubt."

"I repeat that President Roosevelt by action and by word, is the outstanding symbol of democracy throughout the civilized world and that he typified the kind of liberty which the dictators hate," Governor Lehman said. "The best proof of that can be found in dictator-controlled newspapers of foreign lands.

"Even conceding Mr. Willkie the best of intentions, I am convinced that the cause of democracy would greatly suffer through a defeat of Mr. Roosevelt. I stand on my statement."

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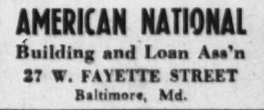
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Wallace Tells Wheat Growers To Safeguard 'Magna Carta'

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 3 (AP)—Using the Northwest's wheat farmers as a sounding board, Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, called on the agriculturists of America last night to return his Party to power at the Nov. 5 election.

In a speech here, the former Secretary of Agriculture reviewed the farm records of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, and referred to the Administration's farm program as "the best program the farmers of any nation ever had . . . a Magna Carta for agriculture, not easily won and not lightly to be surrendered."

The record of the Democratic Party on farm legislation, he said, "is written in the stirring of new business and new confidence along the main streets of thousands of country towns . . . in the votes of the Democratic majority in Congress . . . and into the welfare of the farmer by the understanding and courage of our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The opposition record, he asserted, is written in "the ineffective and unrealistic Farm Board . . . the tariff measures which gave the farmers paper protection," and in a series of votes during the present Administration against farm legislation.

Wheat Export Stabilized

Turning to the problem of the Northwest wheat area, which he said exports a greater portion of its annual crop than any other section, he asserted that "since 1934 we have done what no other administration has ever been willing to do—we have stabilized the export of wheat so as to hold on to our fair share of the market (in the Orient and in the Philippines)."

"Fourteen months ago," he added, "the price of wheat on the world market was said to be at the lowest point since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the United States, however, we were able to sustain prices well above this ruinous level."

Looking ahead to future problems, he held it "vital for wheat farmers to obtain from the Government power to make adjustments as to whatever situation may exist," and said:

"It must be remembered that at the end of the war, the countries of Europe and Asia will not have gold; we shall not want their paper promises, and there will be violent objections to our accepting their goods . . . in the end we must suit our actions to the new world conditions."

Farmers Protected

Critics of the wheat program, he asserted, are "interests that make profits when farmers are helpless," but in spite of attacks the wheat farmers have developed a program which is protecting them from "the world-wide economic storm."

The program, he added, "has been built by emphasizing democracy, not by destroying it. This program is in fact one of our great democratic achievements."

Reviewing the "solid accomplishments" of the last seven years, the speaker noted that "statistics are usually pretty dull stuff, but the statistics of rising income are not dull to those who are getting the income."

Under the record he listed the following:

Farmers' cash income today is nearly twice that of 1932.

Farm buying power in 1939 was equal to farm buying power in 1929.

Rural retail sales increased 102 per cent from 1932 to 1939.

Right Capitalism

Earlier Mr. Wallace accompanied a motor caravan to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he said he believed in "the right kind of capitalism."

"I believe the Main Street capitalism, rather than the Wall Street, realizes its bread is buttered on the same side with labor and agriculture," he asserted.

At a press conference, the candidate said a united economic front in the Western Hemisphere would be a necessity to the American wheat farmer should Europe fall under German domination.

Developments in the Far East, however, are more important to the Northwestern wheat grower, he added, explaining that whenever a subsidy has been arranged most Pacific Northwest wheat has gone to the Orient.

Mr. Wallace turned repeatedly to the subject of economic harmony in the Western Hemisphere, describing the "good neighbor" policy as "fundamental to our security."

"Study Spanish," he told a high school reporter who asked for advice for student readers. "It is exceedingly important for us in America to understand our Latin-American neighbors."

Indians Honor Kellogg For Photographic Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Nearly 40 years after he began his work of photographing Indian life, the Iroquois' 1940 Silver Star Award has been bestowed upon George W. Kellogg of Elmira, N. Y., whose pictures adorn museums and Indian homes throughout this region.

The award, made annually to a white man who, in the Indians' eyes, has been particularly outstanding, was presented by Arleigh Hill, President of the Neighborhood Indian Society, at the annual festival that drew upwards of 500 Indians from all parts of the State. Mr. Kellogg, who since 1902 has been a friend of the Tonawandas, has pictured for posterity the ancient religious ceremonies and the modern life of Indians on the Eastern reservations.

Wonders of Research: Birds, Cows

Secretive birds give up secrets — Million cows help ice cream—Hitler lost French research.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirteenth in the series of bulletins published by the United States National Museum on North American birds gives the first complete account of the life histories of a large group containing the least known and yet the most familiar birds.

Written by Arthur C. Bent of Taunton, Massachusetts, the work covers related groups of cuckoos, goatsuckers, hummingbirds and their allies including such additions as the whippoorwill and chimney swift. Many of the birds of this group are more than a little secretive and knowledge of their ways of life depends on accidental observations. Accounts have been gathered by Mr. Bent not only from ornithological literature, but through an extensive correspondence with bird observers throughout the country, supplemented by personal observations of himself and other experts.

Concerning the Carolina parakeet, the first bird to be considered, Mr. Bent asserts he is fairly certain now that the species is entirely extinct. This despite an article by Samuel Scoville in the spring number of Yale Review stating that the author knew of a site in Georgia where the parakeet still breeds.

* * *

Lives Up to Name

The second annual report of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association records that during the autumn of 1939, 22,704 raptores were observed and protected on their southward migration flight as they followed Kittatinny Ridge down through Pennsylvania. Maurice Broun, curator, says that ornithologists can find no other place in eastern North America where hawks and their allies can be so well observed as at Hawk Mountain.

* * *

Drug Under Control

Unlawful use of marihuana, habit-forming drug prepared from the hemp plant, considered a serious threat a few years ago, has been effectively checked in the United States, according to Prof. Roger Adams of the University of Illinois, writing in "Science," the organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

* * *

Contented Cows

In order to supply Americans with that widely popular summer dish—ice cream—the total production of more than 1,000,000 cows was called into service during the summer months, producing some 1,200,000,000 quarts of the frozen delicacy. Tons of fruit and nuts also were directed into pathways leading to freezers.

* * *

Gold Armor

The tomb of a chief or Indian official containing ornaments and armament of shining gold was found by an archaeological expedition to Panama, headed by Dr. J. Alden Mason of the University of Pennsylvania. The find was made in a vegetation-covered burial ground on a plantation in Cocle Province, about 100 miles west of Panama City. Although the origin of the people responsible for the culture has not been determined, it is certain that they were neither Maya nor Aztec. Their closest relationship was with Colombia. They had no masonry and no system of writing. The earliest finds are probably no older than about 1300 A. D.

* * *

Welding America

How natural science has helped to unify the United States of America into a true nation is the theme of "Engines of Democracy," by Roger Burlingame (Scribners: New York. $3.75). It is a continuous story of how printing presses, barbed wire, electric powers, the telephone, railroads, automobiles, movies and the radio helped bind together a country only comparatively recently involved in a Civil War. To Mr. Burlingame, wars, politics, economic juggling are results, not causes of deep dynamic forces which have aided in the consolidation of a nation.

* * *

Waste of War

The story of what happened in experimental laboratories in France before the Germans took Paris is gradually being pieced together in London where many refugee French experts, engineers and armament specialists have grouped themselves under Andre Labarthe, General de Gaulle's Director General of armament and scientific work.

It seems M. Labarthe was about to be arrested himself by Marshal Pétain's men when he escaped in a ship. He asserted he had been able to bring to the coast some 16 truckloads of valuable scientific material from Government laboratories. All material which could not be moved was smashed with sledgehammers, he said. Experimental engines of great promise were drained of oil and then set running at full speed to destroy themselves.

* * *

Your Guess

Two contracts for metal with which to build the new super cyclotron for the University of California have been let—the first to Phelps Dodge Products for copper and the second to Columbia Steel for metal to be used for the giant machine's electromagnet. When finished, it will be a 4,900-ton mass of metal, wires, magnets, vacuum pumps, cooling coils and vacuum tubes.

They Stand Still in the Air

Mrs. Laurence J. Webster of Holderness, N. H., feeding her pet ruby-throated hummingbirds. The photograph was made by Prof. H. E. Edgerton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, using a high-speed camera.

Whippings for Egg Throwers

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 3 (AP)—Three of five boys accused of throwing eggs at the campaign caravan of Wendell L. Willkie pleaded guilt y in Juvenile Court today and were sentenced to receive a "good, old-fashioned whipping."

In addition, each boy was ordered by Judge Arthur Moore to write a complete statement of his attitude toward the episode, the statements to be read before the students of the Pontiac High School.

Each boy admitted in court throwing one egg, but no effort was made to learn which egg struck the car of the Republican presidential nominee and splattered Mrs. Willkie's dress.

Judge Moore gave the parents of the youths the chance to administer the whippings.

Of the youths who pleaded guilty today, two are 16 years old and one is 15.

One other of the group of five accused of creating the trouble pleaded innocent and a hearing was ordered. The fifth case was handled in municipal court.

Robert B. French, Superintendent of Pontiac schools, said today that Edmund Van Dusen, youngster for whom Wendell L. Willkie asked leniency in a telegram last night, took no part in disorders that marred the Republican presidential nominee's visit here Tuesday.

Mr. Wilkie had been erroneously informed that the boy was expelled from school. Mr. French said no disciplinary action had been taken against young Van Dusen whose only action was to wave a homemade Roosevelt banner which was quickly taken from him.

The oldest boy involved, Bruce Bragan, pleaded guilty in Municipal Court yesterday of creating a disturbance in a public street, and was released pending sentence Oct. 14.

The City Commission forwarded a resolution to Mr. and Mrs. Willkie expressing Pontiac's official regret over the incident. The High School Student Council followed suit.

Doubt on Nazi Victory Voiced by French Prince

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 3 (AP)—Prince René Bourbon-Parma, en route from unoccupied France to the United States on the American vessel Excambion, said yesterday his French countrymen no longer believe Germany will crush Great Britain. "Even the Germans are beginning to doubt that they will win" the battle of Britain, he continued.

The Prince, a brother of Ex-Empress Zita of Austria, is taking his three children to the United States. They will join their mother, Princess Margareta, who sailed on the Excalibur last week.

Bulgarian Amnesty

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 3 (AP)—Three thousand political prisoners have been freed by a general amnesty commemorating the twenty-second anniversary of King Boris' ascension to the throne. The prisoners were chiefly Communists and Macedonian terrorists.

Merit System Advocates See Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Civil service reformers are jubilant over the direction which congressional action is taking on the Ramspeck bill—one of the most sweeping anti-patronage measures in years. In almost every instance, weakening amendments inserted by opponents have been knocked out in conference. Senate and House conferees have reached agreement on all disputed points, and in most of these they have picked what reformers hail as the best features of the two versions of the bill.

The Ramspeck bill would give President Roosevelt power to blanket in, under non-competitive civil service examinations, all the tens of thousands of Federal workers who hitherto have been exempted from the merit system by specific prohibitions written into the law. Many of these jobs are minor, or part-time affairs, but it is estimated that 125,000 to 150,000 regular positions are affected which will be, it is hoped, for all time placed beyond the reach of politics. The only Government posts specifically exempted would be those subject to senatorial confirmation, WPA and TVA, and in addition assistant district attorneys.

Strengthening Actions

Here are items in which congressional conferees took action which reformers believe strengthened the bill:

Struck out the House-approved Keller-Nichols amendment which would have denied benefits of the bill to States with larger-than-quota representation in federal jobs.

Struck out the Ellender amendment to postpone effective date of the act to April 15, 1941.

Struck out the Senate-approved amendment to omit 10,000 deputy marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue from the safeguards of the bill: in other words, thwarted the last-minute attempt to keep them on the political pie-counter. One part of this amendment, called "vicious" by reformers was however retained, that omitting assistant district attorneys. It is about the only defeat which the reform groups have suffered.

Struck out the Senate-approved amendment that would have brought 8,150 temporary employees of the Census Bureau into the classified service. This was a hotly contested matter, with views widely divergent. Many argued that the workers in question were political appointees and that they should not dilute the civil service rolls by letting them transfer to other government jobs.

Another Danger Thwarted

Struck out a proposal that would have granted the benefits of the bill to some 4,000 furloughed Federal employees, particularly in the PWA, the HOLC, and the USHA.

Struck out the Hatch amendment forbidding discrimination against jobholders because they have not been graduated from particular schools or "accredited" institutions. Reformers felt this safeguard was unnecessary.

Approved an increase in salary of Civil Service Commissioners from $8,500 to $10,000 and a raise in salary of Executive Director and Chief Examiner from $7,500 to $9,500. This is practical example of the increased importance being attached to the rapidly growing Commission.

All five Senate conferees, Republicans and Democrats alike, approved and signed the report, indicating prompt Senate approval. Republicans on the House side, however, assailed it and a warm fight may develop. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts denounced the measure "as the worst bill I've ever seen." Republicans urge competitive examinations before blanketing in incumbents: a desire which reform agencies declare is commendable but impractical.

Negro Canal Labor Protested by Arias

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 3 (AP)—Dr. Arnulfo Arias, newly-installed President of Panama, voiced a protest last night against the introduction by the United States of "new contingents of colored West Indians" for construction projects now under way in the Canal Zone.

Dr. Arias, in a radiocast address directed to the people of the United States, said this action had "aggravated the ethnical problem" created by the importation of large numbers of Negroes to initiate construction of the Canal in 1904. Descendants of these original Negroes have multiplied and now constitute a large "foreign body" congregated principally at Colon and Panama, Dr. Arias said.

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Lew Manly's Reconstruction Job on Forward Wall Brings Dividends to Team

Jumbo Coach Is Successful In Patching Hard-Hit Line

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any college conferred a degree upon football coaches for their ability to shift their men from one position to another to mold the strongest team, Lew Manly of Tufts would probably get one.

When Lew hied himself down to the football field early last month to put together his eleventh Jumbo varsity, he found himself just about in the position of the jig-saw puzzle fan who discovers several pieces missing.

Most of the damage, Lew found, was in his line. Missing through graduation were Fred Della Paolera, substitute center, Eddie Nalband, regular guard, and his substitute, Bruce Russell, Ralph Sherry, first-string tackle, and Ned Smith, regular end. In addition scholastic probation cost him the services of Ted Haselton, regular tackle for two years, Reider Anderson, his substitute, Matt Cummings, reserve lineman, and Howard Redgate, reserve end.

The loss of 10 such players in the line in practically every instance would be a hardship for a coach. In Manly's case, where one player frequently has to do the work of two because of the smallness of the squad, it was almost a calamity.

Two Regulars

Lew, however, a fellow who takes things in stride, works along calmly, and says practically nothing, began to make pieces of his own to fill out his puzzle. He had Mark Hanabury, his 160-pound end, and Burch Lorett, his regular guard, to start with, but from there on it was up to him.

First of all came the tackle problem, which was the most bothersome. Manly took burly George Bournazos, regular center last year, and made him into a tackle. For the other side of the line he reached down to last year's freshmen and pulled out George Mernick, an end.

While looking over the freshmen Lew found Elwood Richardson, the center, to be a rather husky fellow and he turned him into a guard to pair with Lorett. That left his center spot as empty as a bullet hole, so he pushed Murray Kenney, his regular blocking back, into the line.

That left only the right end position open, and Manly filled that with Hump Hosmer, a good high school back who would have seen more service last year but for the fact he was on probation.

Lew drilled this patch-work line thoroughly in its new assignments during the weeks preceding the opening game with Bowdoin. As he took his squad to Brunswick he was not confident of victory, but calm in the knowledge that the line would give a good account of itself.

Exceeded Expectation

The fact that the team exceeded not only Manly's expectations but those of all New England in upsetting favored Bowdoin is now history. The coach, then, was in a happy frame of mind yesterday as he contemplated Saturday's game at Medford with Middlebury.

"No, I don't believe I will make any changes in the lineup," he declared. "These boys are getting used to their new positions and will be even more used to them Saturday. I guess we'll just string along with them."

Same Backfield

The backfield, also, will be the same as the one that awaited the opening whistle at Brunswick, with Bob Rutter at blocking back, Capt. Jack West at wing back, Bob Patterson at fullback, and Art Harrison at tail back.

By virtue of their showing last Saturday, the Jumbos have high hopes of tieing another defeat to the Middlebury Panthers' tail, for last year the local team came home with a 13-2 upset victory in its pocket. The Vermonters scored first against Williams last Saturday, but bowed in the end to Purple power 14-6.

Middlebury Panthers Face Tufts

Middlebury College football team starting line-up which will answer the opening whistle when the Panthers play Tufts at the Medford Oval next Saturday. Front row, left to right: Berry, re; Kedmenec, rt; Wittlin, rg; Wishinski, c; Prukop, lg; Jefts, lt; Mayo, le. Backfield: Crawford, rhb; Captain Johnson, fb; Van Gaasbeck, lhb, and Bertuzzi, qb.

Reds Leading Detroit Nine 4 to 2 in Fourth Inning

CROSLEY FIELD, Cincinnati, Oct. 3 (AP)—Cincinnati's supposedly weak-hitting Reds combed Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, Detroit ace, for four hits and two runs in the second frame today to even the score at 2-2 with the Tigers as they went into the third inning.

And again the Reds launched an attack on Rowe for two more runs to lead 4 to 2 in the third when Goodman beat out a bunt and Ripple knocked a homer to right field.

First Inning, Tigers

Walters' first pitch was a wild one that went past Catcher Wilson on the fly, and he walked Bartell on five throws. Walters couldn't find the plate, and McCosky also walked on five pitches.

With the count one and one, Gehringer slapped a single into right field, scoring Bartell and sending McCosky to third. Greenberg grounded into a double play, Werber to Joost to McCormick, scoring McCosky. York struck out on four pitches.

Two runs, one hit, no errors, none left.

First Inning Reds

Werber smacked the first pitch at Bartell and was thrown out. M. McCormick lifted a weak foul into the stands and then struck out. Goodman was thrown out by Gehringer.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Second Inning Tigers

Campbell raised a pop foul to Werber inside the third-base coaching box. Higgins got two balls, fouled off a couple and then grounded to Myers. Tebbetts lifted a high fly to Myers.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Second Inning Reds

F. McCormick smashed the first pitch on the ground into left field for a single.

Ripple took a strike and then popped to Bartell in short left field.

Wilson singled into short right, advancing F. McCormick to second.

Joost looked at three bad balls and one strike and then shot a hard single to center, bringing F. McCormick home and putting Wilson on second.

Myers hit the first pitch between Higgins and Bartell for a single, scoring Wilson and sending Joost to second, as the crowd yelled madly and Detroit's infield came in to confer with Rowe.

Tebbetts tried to catch Joost off second and threw into center field, Joost racing to third and Myers going to second.

Walters, who had waved at the first two pitches and then got two balls, flied to McCosky in short center, and Joost was prevented from coming home by a great throw.

Werber waited out a three and two count and then walked on a low pitch inside, filling the bases.

M. McCormick struck late at the first pitch and raised a high fly which Bartell just got under by running backward.

Two runs, four hits, one error, three left.

Third Inning Tigers

Rowe took a count of three and two and then went down swinging. Bartell raised a high fly to M. McCormick. McCosky waited out a three-and-two count and then lined to M. McCormick in short center.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Third Inning Reds

Goodman laid a drag bunt down toward first base and beat York's throw to Rowe for a hit.

F. McCormick sent a sharp liner to McCosky in center field, Goodman holding first.

Ripple knocked the first pitch over the fence in the right field corner, 370 feet from home plate, scoring Goodman ahead of him. Fans in the bleachers sent a small shower of missles into the air and these were swiftly cleared from the field.

Wilson lifted a high fly to Bartell on the grass in left field. Gorsica began warming up in the Tiger bull pen. Joost sent an easy fly to Campbell.

Two runs, two hits, no errors, none left.

Canadian Hockey Players Advised to Retain Money

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadians playing professional hockey for American clubs this winter will be doing their bit for the war effort by making available an estimated $500,000 in foreign exchange. But it may mean slim living for them because they'll get only a portion of their pay checks for spending outside Canada.

The $500,000 estimate came from a government official. He said that through an arrangement between the Foreign Exchange Control Board and President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League, Canadians playing for American clubs will retain only a portion of their salaries for personal expenses. They will turn the remainder over to an authorized Canadian foreign exchange dealer.

Basis of Operation

As a basis for operation it has been suggested that a single player restrict his living expenses while in the United States to $25 a week and a married man spend $50 or more depending upon the number of his dependents.

The unused portion of salaries will be paid into each player's Canadian bank account and credited to him in Canadian dollars plus the prevailing rate of exchange as fixed by the Exchange Control Board.

From consultations with Calder the Board estimates that 300 players, ordinarily residents of Canada, will play on professional hockey clubs in the United States, including minor leagues with which arrangements also have been made. Their average salaries will be approximately $2,500 each.

$500,000 In Exchange

This means that Canadian residents will be receiving $750,000 in United States dollars during the season and the Foreign Exchange Control Board, which has wide powers, hopes to get at least $500,000 of the total in exchange for Canadian dollars.

Similar arrangements will be made in the case of amateurs who earn salaries in United States dollars from one source or another while playing for United States clubs.

For Canadian club members who must travel to the United States in the course of the league schedule for games in American cities, the necessary expense money in United States dollars will be furnished direct to the club concerned by the Foreign Exchange Control Board at a rate of allowances per men to be decided upon by agreement.

A letter has been sent to Canadian players concerned by Calder, advising them of the regulations under which incomes and living expenses in United States dollars received by those who are ordinarily resident in Canada must be sold to an authorized Canadian dealer in foreign exchange.

Bring Back Money

"As an employee of an American hockey club receiving payment for your services in United States dollars you are contributing materially to the war effort of Canada provided you bring back to Canada all the American dollars you earn in excess of the amount required for your actual living expenses," Calder wrote.

"It is essential that you bring your earnings back in the form of United States dollars. If you purchase Canadian dollars in the United States you are not helping Canada; you are helping a non-resident to get his capital out of the country."

Players were asked to complete a form of application for the amount of money they estimate they will require for actual living expenses.

Drastic Curtailment

The remainder of their salaries must be paid into a Canadian bank or financial institution to be placed to their credit in Canadian dollars, along with any unexpended portion of the amount retained for living expenses.

The Board also undertakes to provide on request the foreign exchange required to permit the player to travel to the scene of his winter's work.

This may mean a drastic curtailment in the living scale of those players who were accustomed to spending the bulk of their earnings in day-to-day expenses, but an official of the Board said that so far there had been no complaint from players.

The tentative basis of $25 weekly expenses for a single player takes into consideration only actual personal expenses such as room and meals, clothing and personal services, since the club pays expenses while teams are traveling away from home.

Dartmouth Backs Versatile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—In terms of replacement strength and individual brilliancy the current Dartmouth backfield cannot be compared with the best that the Indians have had under Coach Earl Blaik's regime at Dartmouth.

There is no Bob MacLeod to spark the attack against any odds, nor is there a Bill Hutchinson to romp the distance and turn the tide of battle, but for all-around versatility the 1940 backfield must be handed the laurels of the last seven years.

Dependable Backs

For one thing, Fullback Johnny Krol and Left Halfback Ray Wolfe appear to be the most dependable passing backs that the Indians have had in the backfield during this period of years. Then, too, Right Halfback Dale Bartholomew gives promises of developing into a good passer as the season progresses, which gives the Big Green a three-way threat in the air that no other backfield combination of recent vintage approached. The reserve backs of varsity caliber, Ray Hall, who subs at both fullback and right half, and Ed Kast, brilliant sophomore find at left halfback, both pass to keep up the backfield's spread of passing talent when they are called into the fray.

As for punting skill, Johnny Krol has shown that he is as great a kicker as he was expected to be. Wolfe can kick if the necessity ever came up, but the chances are that Hall would take over the punting duties if Krol were on the sidelines, and the drop in ability is not too great.

Shelved Deep Reverse

During the last two years Dartmouth has been forced to shelve the deep reverse for want of a No. 1 back who could carry the ball with ability. Now the Big Green has every hope of returning its most famous and colorful play to its attack with Bartholomew as the man of the hour. A rival coach once explained the Dartmouth deep reverse as the play on which MacLeod carried and the whole student body ran interference. Coach Blaik has another way of saying the same thing when he says: "It should be a privilege to carry the ball on the deep reverse play," and certainly no Dartmouth back could ever complain that his protection was skimpy.

Thus with no really outstanding runner, unless it be Wolfe, and no star of All-America proportions, the Dartmouth backfield shapes up as a threat in every direction and one that will be interesting to watch at all times.

Army Team Opens Its Season With Williams Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—An Army team built around four 1939 regulars will open its season at Michie Stadium here this Saturday afternoon against one of Williams' strongest elevens in recent years.

The teams last met in 1906. Five games were played from 1900 through 1906, Army winning every contest and holding Williams scoreless each time.

The Ephmen from Williamstown will invade West Point fresh from a 14-6 triumph over Middlebury last Saturday. Picked by pre-season experts to cop the Little Three crown, Coach Charley Caldwell's squad boasts 23 lettermen.

Army, on the other hand, will rely on untried sophomores or little-experienced 1939 lettermen as it plows into its most formidable schedule in 12 years. After Williams will come Cornell, Harvard, Lafayette, Notre Dame, Brown, Penn, Princeton, and Navy.

Springfield Has Promising Group For Harrier Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3—A likely looking group of cross country runners are working out this week at Springfield College under Coach Les Judd. With his nucleus of Capt. Ned Badrow of New York City, Church Christie of Hampton, Va., and Bill Swettman of Sayville, N. Y., Coach Judd expects to have one of his best teams in years.

Roy Lang, Concord, N. H., speedster who won the intramurals last fall, is expected to add materially to the team, while others who are expected to help are Bill Booth, Ray Waters, Carl Buckley, and Wes Woll, a promising group of sophomores who captured the freshman Connecticut Valley Crown last fall. Still other candidates include Ken McEwen, Ervin Adams, Charlie Sparaco, Bob England, Fritz Pape, and Bud Shuman.

A small but promising group of freshmen, anxious to carry on where last year's yearlings left off, are working out at the same time under Coach Art Byrnes, formerly of Manhattan College. Byrnes, who was an outstanding high jumper, will also handle indoor track and freshman track. First year men who reported include Charles Anderson, Ralph Raymond, Vern Cox, Art Laufer, and Laurence Jones.

The first meet, a combined varsity and freshman affair, is scheduled to be held Oct. 17 with Trinity at Springfield.

College Football

Result Oct. 2
St. Anselm's 38, Lowell Textile 7.

Gridiron Briefs

For the second successive week, the eyes of Boston football fans were turning southwards. Last week it was to follow the trek of the Boston College Eagles to Tulane. This week it is to watch the march of the Holy Cross Crusaders to Louisiana State.

Coach Joe Sheeketski and his squad of 35 players entrained at Union Station, Worcester, last night, 12 hours ahead of schedule because railroad officials could not guarantee arrival in Baton Rouge in time for a workout tomorrow under original plans.

The Crusaders are scheduled to arrive in the Louisiana capital early tomorrow morning. Sheeketski plans for a practice in L. S. U.'s stadium in the late afternoon.

Chief grid news as to the squad itself was the return to action of big Bruno Malinowski, veteran fullback who has been out with an injury. Bruno was so impressive in a two-hour drill yesterday that Joe put him at his old fullback post and returned Joe Osmanski to half. It is possible that the two may start the game that way.

Around local gridirons: Harvard completed contact work for the Amherst game with a 20-minute scrimmage against the freshmen with which Coach Dick Harlow was more than pleased . . . The Crimson will be without Burgy Ayres for the game . . . Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University loses the services for two weeks of his veteran tackle, Ed Rooney, who re-injured his leg yesterday . . . Like Harlow, Hanley has ended contact work . . . B. C. announces that huge Chester Gladchuk will be ready for center duties against Temple a week from Saturday . . John Curley, Eagle Athletic impressario, incidentally thinks the Owls may be as tough as the Green Wave . . . Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern shifted Charlie Knowles, an end, to blocking back to take the place of Phil Sheridan, who will not be able to play Saturday . . . The Huskies are expecting a hard game—and victory—against American International.

* * *

St. Anselm's opened its season last night with a crushing 38-7 victory over Lowell Textile.

* * *

Publicity from Upsala College, which plays B. U. here Saturday, says the Vikings can field two complete teams with enough men left over to substitute freely. (Enrollment at Upsala—200 men, 175 women.)

Few Men Report To Coach Sweet For Fall Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 3—With but two tried veterans of 1939 on his roster, Coach Paul Sweet today bemoaned the dearth of cross-country candidates at the University of New Hampshire.

A new low in material has greeted the coach, for but a dozen men are practicing daily. Capt. Jack Kirk and little Warren Jones are the two Sweet must rely on to keep his Wildcat harriers anywhere near the top. Kirk, who hails from far-away Bayard, Neb., is, however, one of the outstanding men in New England running. Last year he finished first against Bates and Colby and tied for first against Rhode Island.

Jones, Laconia's representative at New Hampshire, is perhaps the tiniest man in this section's collegiate cross country. He weighs 108 and stands only a few inches over five feet, but in 1939 he tied Kirk against Rhode Island; placed second against Maine, and in a triangular meet with Harvard and Dartmouth; and managed a third against Colby.

Sweet has a handful of last year's squad showing some promise, but he may be forced to rely on sophomores for New Hampshire's third, fourth, and fifth positions.

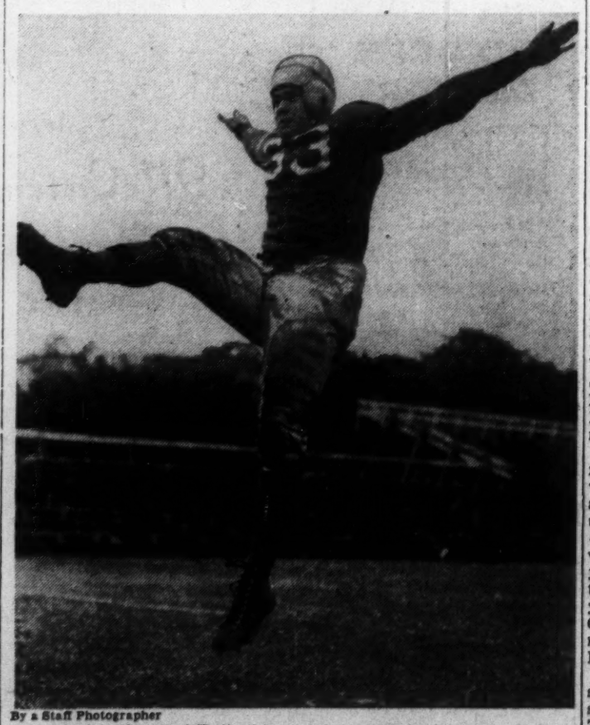
One sophomore upon whom he will depend is Wayne Lowry of Arlington, N. J., who captained the freshmen last season. Lowry has given good performances over the 2½-mile Kitten course but is as yet untried in the longer varsity run.

New Hampshire opens its schedule Oct. 8 at Bates; followed by Maine at Durham, Oct. 12; Rhode Island at Kingston, Oct. 18; Harvard and Dartmouth at Cambridge, Oct. 25; Colby at Durham, Nov. 1, and the New England's at Boston, Nov. 11.

Bears Lose Opener

The Boston Bears, latest professional football team to operate in the Hub, lost its opening game in the American Professional Football League to the Columbus Bulls at Fenway Park last night, 17-0. The Bulls scored in the first period when Jack La Bay place-kicked a 43-yard field goal, and in the fourth when Kay Bell fell on a blocked punt in the end zone and Ray Johnson intercepted a pass.

Ace Jumbo Kicker



By a Staff Photographer

The kicking chores at Tufts this year have fallen to Art Harrison of Norwood, who shared them last season with Capt. Arthur Griffin. The Jumbos hope Harrison can keep the Middlebury Panthers at bay when they arrive at the Oval for Saturday's game.

Managers' Club Adds Many More Names to List

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3 (AP)—The He-Probably-Will-Manage-the-Indians Club has been growing at an amazing rate, uninterrupted by the World Series, and now has such a large membership that veteran baseball men are inclined to feel slighted if they aren't on the list.

Bucky Harris, Washington pilot; Mickey Cochrane, former Tiger mentor; Luke Sewell, Cleveland coach; Rogers Hornsby, former big league manager and this year head man at Oklahoma City; Bill Terry, boss of the New York Giants; Steve O'Neill, 1940 Buffalo manager; Roger Peckinpaugh, one of Cleveland's 13 former managers; Hal Trosky, Indians' first baseman and field captain; and Oscar Vitt, questioned leader of the turbulent Tribesmen in the season just closed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Oct. 4

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
9:45 p. m.—"Wake Up, America!"
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin 5:30 p. m.—Concert by the Boys Choir. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin, 6:15 p. m.—New German Marches. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Moscow, 7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London 7:00 p. m.—"Gaudette." BBC Singers. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Budapest 7:30 p. m.—Radio Orchestra; News in English; Communications of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London 8:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome 8:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Rome 10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin 10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala 11:00 p. m.—National Police Force Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	World Series baseball	Novachord solos
3:15	Piano soloist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	World Series baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Musical Interlude	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Hits and Encores"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Siesta	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"About Us"	Musical program	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Soprano; violin; organ. "Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures" Harry James' Orchestra	"Let's Dance" E. Oettinger, soprano
7:45					
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Good News": variety program	W. Williams, comment. "Moonlight Sonata"	"Fireside Time" Western Troubadours
8:15	"Strange As It Seems": news	"Canadian Holiday": dramatized travelogue	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"In Chicago Tonight": variety program	Sports Program "The Quintones"
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Republican State Comm. Independent Voters	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Mary Boland; Bartlett and Robertson, piano team; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter Arthur Mann, comment.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15					
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	News; "Aloha Land" Concert Music		Sports Writers' Quiz Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Wendell L. Willkie**	Rudy Vallee Variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Talk: Music	**Wendell L. Willkie**		News Service	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30	"Master Works of Music"	**Wendell L. Willkie** Network program	"Listener's Playhouse," dramatic sketch	Dick Shelton's Orchestra Morton Gould's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra The Streamliners
10:45					
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	**Rep. Smith, Ohio**	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Shopping talk	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45	WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Press news	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Songs by Rivera	Don McNeill, m. c.; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Jack Dalton, songs	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard"	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Waltz Time"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Quizzical Photographer	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Lost and Found
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": drama	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Radio Playhouse"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Program Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone. "Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide "The Monitor News"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"				
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Gretchen McMullen	Dramatic sketch	"Musical Mailbox"	
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	World Series baseball game	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	Marjorie Mills Hour	World Series baseball	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Light of the World"	game	Front Page Drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	World Series baseball	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone**	"Valiant Lady": drama	game	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Betty Crocker"	World Series baseball	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	game	Western Serenade
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	World Series baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	World Series baseball	John Kiley, organist
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	John Agnew, organist	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Network program	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Sport program	Sport program	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Time for Dancing"	"Superman": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Waltz Time"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Republican State Comm.	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Popular music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mastersingers	European news	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce, Arlie Auerbach; orch.	**Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports" Paul A. Dever, talk	"The Lone Ranger" dramatic sketch	"Let's Dance" "Magic Violin"
7:45					
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Pat O'Brien; Gale Page; Mrs. Knute Rockne; or. News**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch. Vaughn Monroe's Orch. "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra** The Original Yankee Swapper	"Friday Night Show": soloists; orchestra Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Jim and His Texas Ramblers Sports Program Tenor and piano
8:15					
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Joseph Gallicchio's Or. "The Kickoff"	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter "Sports Guide"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15					
9:30	"Grand Central Station": drama	European news; Music "Frontline Headlines"	"Everyman's Theater" dramatization	"Command Performance" "Command Performance"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orch.	Network sports	"Wings of Destiny" dramatization	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15		Network sports	Concert Music	News Service	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Network sports	Concert Music	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:45	News of the War	Network sports	Concert Music	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Sports Program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Network program	Serenaders
11:30	Swing Club	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	California Melodies; orchestra and soloists	"Day's End"
11:45	Swing Club	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.		News Service

Detroit Away to Impressive Start for 1940 World's Baseball Championship

Tiger Pitcher Took Advantage Of First Chance in Classic

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3—All American Leaguers, and Del Baker's Detroit Tigers in particular, were supremely confident today as their world series battle with the Cincinnati Reds reached its second stage. And even National League partisans admitted that the opposition had every reason to feel this way.

In capturing the opener yesterday before 31,793 cash customers at Crosley Field, the Tigers showed flashes of that traditional American League batting power, showed surprising hustle considering the fact that they are the oldest outfit in the majors, and gave big Buck Newsom's stylish pitching almost air-tight defensive support.

In fact, the Tigers had everything that pre-series predictions said the Reds would have. As one prominent American League official said in the press bus returning from Crosley Field: "We beat them at their own game."

Newsom was very fast and pitched a grand game. Dick Bartell, Barney McCosky, Hank Greenberg, Rudy York, Bruce Campbell and Mike Higgins upheld the prestige of their league with opportune hitting. But without intending to take anything away from those Tiger heroes, it looked from press box atop the grandstand roof as if the Reds were merely going through the motions.

Beaten From Beginning

They appeared beaten from the very beginning. Paul Derringer, their starting pitcher, had practically nothing on the ball. Yet, there can be no doubt of his being a great pitcher. What happened?

After mingling with National Leaguers for a while, one emerged with the impression that one of two things might have affected the play of Bill McKechnie's ball club. Either they were unable to come back after that week of "coasting" at the end of the pennant race, or they were discouraged by the injuries which kept two of their key men, Linus Frey and Ernie Lombardi, on the sidelines. However, no matter what the reason, McKechnie's crew was a far cry from the outfit which walked away from the Brooklyn Dodgers in August and September.

High-Spirited Gang

Del Baker said before the Series started that he had never seen such a hustling, high-spirited gang of ball players—meaning his Tigers, of course. This may be an ageing outfit, but no one would suspect it by its play against the Reds.

By their 7-2 triumph yesterday, the Tigers ran the American League string of World Series triumphs to 10. No senior circuit hurler has been able to silence the thundering bats of the other side since Carl Hubbell of the Giants handed the Yankees a 7-3 beating at the Polo Grounds in the fourth game of the 1937 autumnal classic.

Higgins played a sparkling opening game at third base for the Tigers, twice choking off Cincinnati bids for base hits. Campbell hit a homer and single in three official tries. York had a triple and single. Gehringer handled seven chances at second base without a miss. McCosky contributed a pair of singles and made a brilliant stab of McCormick's hoist against the center field wall in the first inning. But the man who received the most attention in the Detroit clubhouse immediately after the struggle was "Bobo" Newsom, the husky fireball right-hander with the pin wheel wind-up.

"Bobo" Prepared

Newsom worked long and hard for a chance to pitch in a World Series and when the time came he was prepared. Limiting the Reds to eight scattered hits and a pair of runs, "Bobo" won his classic debut and is almost certain to get another crack at the Cincinnati boys before the finish. His fast ball was popping. His change of pace was hanging in mid-air and completely fooling the Reds, and his curve was exploding.

After the Tigers had pounded Derringer off the mound with five singles and had tallied five runs with the aid of two errors in the second inning, Newsom merely coasted. The Reds put a single and double together in the fourth for a marker and did the same thing in the eighth. But had the Tigers been held in check, Buck probably could have been even better than he was.

Everything considered, the future looked black for the Reds as the classic continued this afternoon. The National Leaguers may yet come back and take the Series, but this will never happen unless McKechnie can bring forth the sort of defensive play and pitching that he had all through the flag race. Actually, the Tigers did not hit with their accustomary power in the opener. They made 10 safeties but only two of them were for extra bases. If they could best Cincinnati's best pitcher with his meager output, American Leaguers contend, what will happen to the poor Reds when Baker's offense really gets rolling?

Tomorrow Another Day

However, the National League found consolation in the old saying: Tomorrow is another day.

Having taken the opener, the Tigers felt they had the law of averages on their side. Twenty-five times since the start of the World Series, the club winning the inaugural went on to capture the Series.

The Reds and Tigers found perfect baesball weather prevailing. It is warm enough to watch the game minus a top coat, yet not too warm for the players.

Cincinnati made three errors in the opener, which is more than they ordinarily make in a week of regular season play. As a matter of fact, they set a new major league record for this season by making only 117 fielding errors.

Buck Newsom Was the Hero

Wide World

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Paul Derringer (left), who started pitching for Cincinnati yesterday, shaking hands with Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, while Buck Newsom looks on. It was Newsom who proved to be the hero, in that he out-pitched Derringer in the opener of the World Series here yesterday, 7 to 2, to give the Detroit Tigers the first game.

Two Favored Teams Beaten As Dixie Grid Season Opens

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Football in Dixie went into full swing last week end as about all teams in the Southern and Southeastern conferences went into action. Two of the favored teams in the South went down in defeat, Tulane in the Southeastern Conference and North Carolina of the Southern Conference.

Tulane's potentially-powerful Greenies, rated one of the circuit's three leading contenders, saw some of their Bowl hopes fade in a stunningly-decisive loss to Boston College, 27-7. Coach Red Dawson said he figured his Greenies would make mistakes but he didn't expect them to make that many against a powerful Eastern team that mixed passes with an alert game to give Tulane its first setback in a regular season game since midseason in the fall of 1938. Tulane had dropped only three games, two by three points and one by a single point, in its last 20 starts.

Finally Won

Wake Forest has been trying since 1927 to beat the University of North Carolina and they finally did last Saturday, 12-0. There wasn't any doubt that Wake Forest was the better team and one can safely say that they will be strong contenders for the conference championship.

Tennessee's highly-regarded Vols and Georgia's promising sophomores won overwhelmingly despite many substitutions. Tennessee warmed up for the Saturday sell-out duel with Duke by crushing Mercer, 49-0, with an offense that covered 544 yards on ground and in the air against 43. Duke's Blue Devils prepared by keeping its offense under cover also in a 23-0 decision over Virginia Military.

Georgia limited Oglethorpe to a minus seven yards and gained 356 yards itself in routing the Petrels, 53-0.

Auburn vs. Tulane

Auburn, with a veteran backfield that showed flashes of running power in a 27-13 victory over Howard, will tackle Tulane on the rebound in this week's only Southeastern Conference struggle.

The Kentucy Wildcats, unscored upon in 50-0 and 13-0 victories over Baldwin-Wallace and Xavier, will tackle W. and L. this Saturday. You can mark down Kentucky as a real dark horse in the South this year.

Navy was fortunate to have 158 pound Howie Clark around to score two touchdowns in the fourth quarter to down William and Mary, 19-7.

Mississippi State uncorked a great running attack by piling up 356 yards from rushing against Florida's seven to come from behind with a furious last-half rally to win 27-7. Mississippi U. rolled up 328 yards from rushing against LSU's 188, to defeat the Tigers 19-6.

* * *

Baseball fans from Atlanta and vicinity probably will get to see Georgia's brigade of big league stars perform as a unit both in Buford and Atlanta sometime in the next week or so. The Bona Allen club of Buford, Georgia's semi-pro baseball champions, has agreed to play the state's major leaguers in a five game series.

Spurgeon Chandler, New York Yankee right-hander, is getting together the Georgia team. One Sunday contest is planned for Atlanta.

According to Chandler, here is the squad that he will line up against the Buford Shoemakers: Jim Bagby, Hugh Casey, Whit Wyatt, Sid Hudson and Chandler, pitchers; John Rucker, Wally Moses, Rudy York, Luke Appling and Cecil Travis will form the remainder of the team. York will not be able to play because he will be playing in the world series.

* * *

Paul Richards, manager of the Atlanta Crackers which finished second in the Southern Association, last week was signed to pilot the club for another year.

It will be the fourth term for the lean Texan. The Crackers went to the finals in the playoff this year. They finished fourth last year and won the pennant in 1938.

* * *

It's still two months before the Carolina-Duke game at Chapel Hill Nov. 16, but all of the 41,000 seats have been sold, except those reserved for the students. . . . Coach Wallace Wade, at Duke, is working his boys harder than ever, and has them farther advanced than at any corresponding time since he came to Durham. . . . It's all on account of that setto with the University of Tennessee, slated for this week end . . . All the tickets for this game have been gone since August. . . . Over $10,000 has been turned back to football fans who were too late in asking for Duke tickets. . . . New bleachers and some standing room might be made to handle another 2,000, but it will be a jam. . . . Clemson's Tigers are depending on a couple of sophomore backfield stars to come through this fall. . . . If they don't the Tigers will be in a bad spot. . . . Another pair of sophomores to watch at Clemson are tackles Carroll Hambright and Tom Wright. . . . They're big boys and hard.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Small Talk Before the Big Game

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3—A rabid World Series crowd was slowly coming into Crosley Field for the opening game. A small army of newspapermen and photographers stood around on the playing field. It was about two hours before starting time. A great cheer went up from the grandstand as the Reds put in appearance and filed slowly into their dugout. Big Ernie Lombardi was at the head of the parade.

"How's the ankle, Lom?" asked a scribe, as the big fellow fumbled around in the bat rack for his favorite bludgeon. "Are you going to play?"

"I don't know," the Cincinnati catcher answered. "You'll have to ask Bill McKechnie. He's the boss."

Hank Gowdy, one of McKechnie's coaches, came into the dugout with a bag full of new balls. Looking around, he spotted half a dozen men minus press badges. "You fellows will have to get out of here," he said, passing balls to the Cincinnati players as they came by. "There isn't enough room now. We may have to ask some of the press boys to leave, too."

Wilson Ready

Jimmy Wilson came in from the clubhouse carrying an old glove. He shook hands with several of the scribes. "Are you ready to go to work?" one of them asked him.

"I'm ready for anything" shot back the Cincy, catcher-coach.

"What are you going to do with that thing?" asked another writer pointing to the ancient mitt he was carrying.

"Say, that's my best friend," Jimmy answered, patting the faded leather. "I've had it about 10 years. I had one before that 12 years. It takes a long time to break one in and then you don't want to part with it."

"I hear the players gave you a watch," some one said to Wilson. "That's right," said Jimmy. "It was pretty swell of them, too. It makes a fellow feel as if he amounts to something around here. You hear about managers getting gifts from their men, but rarely a coach."

Schacht's Equipment

Comedian Al Schacht, who had been leading the band in front of the right field bleachers, ran down the dugout steps to check his equipment. He had a catcher's mitt about 10 times the regulation size, a fielder's glove just as big, a shotgun, a ball split in half, and a wooden duck. The boys who worked with him in his pre-game act were listening to instructions. Billy Werber walked over, picked up the mitt and headed for the other end of the dugout. Paul Derringer did the same thing with the gun, Wilson took the duck, and Frank McCormick the fielder's glove.

"Hey, come back you guys," shouted Schacht. They dropped the equipment and ran out on the field.

About this time, the Tigers appeared from under the grandstand and walked across the field to their dugout. Bing Miller, carrying the ball bag, led the procession. "I saw Herb Pennock last night," shouted Bing to a friend in a front row box. "He wanted to be remembered to you."

Miller stopped to shake hands with several newspapermen. "What a day for the game," grinned the Detroit coach.

The towering forms of Hank Greenberg and Schoolboy Rowe could be seen coming across the field. Hank paused at the plate to speak to Lombardi and Derringer. Buck Newsom, Detroit's starting pitcher, put in an appearance and the photographers asked him to pose with Derringer. Buck didn't answer, but stood there waiting for them to get their cameras ready. After a while Derringer came over and the two were ushered to a spot near the Detroit dugout.

Shake Hands

"Stand close together and shake hands," commanded one of the lens boys.

Derringer, wearing a broad grin, took Newsom's right hand and said something to the Detroit right hander, who merely stared at his Cincinnati rival with a sober face. Buck looked as though he were mad at the world.

Joe McCarthy, the Yankee manager, came into the Tiger dugout and sat down beside Del Baker, the Detroit skipper. They kept their heads together for several minutes, although no one could hear what they were saying. However, the scribes agreed that Joe was giving the American League standard bearer some tips on the Reds.

"Remember this park?" a New York scribe finally asked McCarthy.

"I sure do," laughed Joe. "And I liked it, too."

First Game

DETROIT	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Bartell, ss	4	0	2	2	2	0	1
McCosky, cf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Greenberg, lf	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
York, 1b	4	2	2	4	7	1	0
Campbell, rf	3	1	2	5	3	0	0
Higgins, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	5	0
Sullivan, c	3	1	0	0	4	2	0
Newsom, p.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	36	7	10	15	27	11	1

CINCINNATI							
Werber, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	2	1
M. McC'k, cf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Goodman, rf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
F.McCr'k 1b	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
Ripple, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Wilson, c	2	0	0	0	9	1	0
*Riggs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker, c	1	0	1	1	3	0	1
Joost, 2b	4	0	2	2	2	1	0
Myers, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Derringer, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Moore, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Craft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riddle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	8	11	27	8	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Runs batted in—Higgins 2, Bartell 2, McCosky, Ripple, Campbell 2, Goodman. Two-base hits—M. McCormick, Goodman, Werber. Three-base hit—York. Home run—Campbell. Sacrifice—Campbell. Double plays—Wilson to Joost; Higgins to Gehringer to York. Earned runs—Detroit (AL) 7, Cincinnati (NL) 2. Left on bases—Detroit (AL) 8, Cincinnati (NL) 6. First base on balls—Off Derringer 1 (Sullivan), off Moore 4 (Bartell, Gehringer, York, Campbell); off Newsom 1 (F. McCormick). Struck out—By Derringer 1 (Bartell); by Newsom 4 (M. McCormick, Myers, Moore, Riggs); by Riddle 2 (York, Campbell). Pitching summary—Derringer, 5 runs, 5 hits in 11-3 innings; Moore, 2 runs, 5 hits in 6 2-3 innings; Riddle, no runs, no hits in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—At plate, Klem (NL); 1b., Ormsby (AL); 2b., Ballanfant (NL); 3b., Basil (AL). Time—2h. 9m. Attendance (paid)—31,793.

*Batted for Wilson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Moore in eighth inning.

American Pro Football

Results Oct. 2
Columbus 17, Boston 0.
Kenosha 35, Chicago 0.
Buffalo 17, Cincinnati 7.

Vardon Trophy May Be Won In Final Tourney

By the Associated Press

The battle for the Harry Vardon Trophy, awarded annually to the professional golfer who accumulates the most points in the regularly sponsored Professional Golfers' Association tournament, will probably continue until the last event on the 1940 list, the Miami $10,000 open on Dec. 12-15, according to figures released today by Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Bureau Manager.

Corcoran said that Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., winner of four major tournaments this year, had a seven-point lead on Sam Snead of Shawnee, Pa., in the race for first place. Snead won the Vardon Trophy in 1937, Harry Cooper in 1938, and Byron Nelson last year.

Hogan also leads the 1940 money winners with $9,655 and Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, stands second on the list with $8,627. Hogan had 380 points in the Vardon Trophy competition, against 373 for Snead, 292 for Demaret and Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, 257 for Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., 256 for Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, and 252 for Craig Wood of Winged Foot, N. Y.

Among the other point-winners were Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., with 180; Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., with 174; Jimmy Hines of Louisville, Ky., with 145; Gene Sarazen of East Brookfield, Conn., with 127, and Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., with 123.

Other leading money winners were Snead with $8,206, Nelson $7,153; Lawson Little, current national open champion and a non-member of the P. G. A. $5,717; Guldahl, $5,715; Wood, $5,408; Metz, $5,187; Smith, $4,907; and Ed Oliver, $4,725.

Corcoran said the P. G. A. members had competed for a total of $158,000 in prize money to date and would have an opportunity to play for more than $20,000 additional before the end of the year.

Newark Wins 10-3

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3 (AP)—The American Association champs aren't faring so well either against power hitters.

The Louisville Colonels got a closeup of the batting strength of Newark, International League playoff champions, last night in the first game of the Junior World's Series and bowed to the Bears, 10-3.

Newark bombarded three Colonel flingers for 15 hits and 28 bases while Louisville, rated a "good field, no hit" club, nicked George Washburn for only six blows. However, the six were good for 13 bases—a better bases-per-hit average than Newark's.

Red Cross Golf

GUELPH, Ont., Oct. 3 (CP)—United States golf stars taking part in an exhibition match here Saturday in aid of the Canadian Red Cross will include Walter Hagen, Sam Snead, Lawson Little and either Byron Nelson or Ed Oliver.

Further information from the United States Professional Golf Association gave the lineup, showing a quartet of golfers well up among the leaders in the pro tournaments this year.

The American golfers have been active in tournaments during the summer on behalf of the United States Red Cross. Nelson is scheduled to come here but his place will be taken by Oliver if Nelson is unable to make the trip.

Sarah Palfrey Wed

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey, Boston tennis star, was married yesterday to Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., also a high-ranking tennis player.

Tulane Sure To Improve With Time

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3 (AP)—The popular estimate of Tulane's football prowess must be revised after the 27-7 lacing at the hands of Boston College last Saturday, but it might be unwise to sell the Green Wave short just yet.

All glory is due Boston College, the better team on the field last Saturday, a driving, alert, and versatile ball club.

But there must be something in the declaration of Coach Frank Thomas of Alabama, who saw the tilt from the press box:

"I think Tulane would beat Boston, six weeks from now."

That opinion cannot be dismissed as mere fol-de-rol, engendered by the fact Tulane plays Alabama five weeks from this Saturday. The Greenies are bound to improve.

Better During Game

They got better even during the game. In the second half, they gained 147 yards and made 10 first downs. Meanwhile, Boston netted 10 yards in 12 running plays; tried four passes, of which two were incomplete and the other two intercepted; and made nary a first down.

Explaining Saturday's debacle, Tulane's coach, Lowell "Red" Dawson, pointed out the Wave had only one of last year's four tackles in the game; one of the four guards, and he was injured early in the fray; had green quarterbacks, a pair of new left halfbacks, and men in the secondary playing new positions, such as a linebacker shifted to defensive halfback.

"As a result," he said, "we were made to look like monkeys, and will continue to look like monkeys until the boys get the swing of their positions. What pleased me more than anything else was that they kept on fighting."

Defensive Blunders

Tulane is bound to be better when Tommy O'Boyle and Walter McDonald, first-string guard and quarterback kept on the sidelines Saturday by injuries, get back into the game.

Lou Thomas and Bubber Ely, new left halfbacks hailed as potential greats, made many defensive blunders. But they will learn. And the blockers will learn to clear the way for them, instead of clogging it up. Pete Mandich, too, probably won't give away any more touchdowns by passing the ball from center over a punter's head.

This club hardly can reach the heights of poise and power scaled by last year's Tulane team. But if it keeps its spirits high, it will still be tough, and sometimes too tough, for the rest of its opponents which include Auburn, Fordham, Rice, North Carolina, Clemson, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana Normal, and Louisiana State.

Rookies Showing Way in National League Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Two rookies are showing the way to the veterans in three of the five individual offensive departments of play in the National Professional Football League, according to statistics released today.

Banks McFadden, the Brooklyn Dodgers' recruit from Clemson, is pacing the ground gainers with 165 yards in 24 attempts after jumping from eighth place. Tuffy Leemans, Giants' veteran who was showing the way last week, dropped to second with 147 yards.

Don Looney of Philadelphia, on the receiveing end of many of Davey O'Brien's aerials, held to his position as the circuit's No. 1 receiver with a record of 18 caught. He also tops the scorers with 24 points.

There was no change in forward passing standings with Sammy Baugh of Washington, O'Brien and Parker Hall of Cleveland rated in the order named. O'Brien has completed more passes—40—but has thrown 60 more than Baugh. Sammy's efficiency of 57 per cent is 22 per cent higher than that of O'Brien.

Clarke Hinkle of Green Bay and Armand Niccolai of Pittsburgh added a field goal each of remain tied at three each.

Cubs Even Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, given a seven-hit pitching performance by rookie Vern Olsen and some wobbly defensive work by their American League opponents, defeated the White Sox, 8 to 2, yesterday to square the city championship series at one victory apiece.

Olsen, a southpaw, limited the White Sox to seven hits as his mates were collecting nine off Thornton Lee, the losing hurler, and Pete Appleton who began his relief chore in the sixth. The Cubs played steady ball behind their young moundsman, making only one error as against five White Sox blunders.

Nicaragua Out

HAVANA, Oct. 3 (AP)—Behind the 7-hit hurling of its star pitcher Alfred Nalua, Hawaii trounced Nicaragua, 10 to 1, in the second of yesterday's baseball doubleheader. Hawaii lost the first game of the day to the United States, 3-2.

With the defeat, Nicaragua loses all its possibility to clinch the series. Nicaragua has only two more games to play, one with Cuba and another with United States which are tied in first place.

'Downtown Quarterback' Busy After Southwest Beginning

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The first week of football has come and gone in this corner of the country. Everywhere one looks he will find the "Downtown Quarterback" proudly throwing out his chest and telling you the fine points of each game played and always managing to get into the conversation, in a very subtle way, that he picked the winner. As you probably know, the downtown quarterback is that fellow who is always right—the day after the game.

Texas A. & M. fulfilled predictions when they downed the Texas A. & I., 26 to 0. The Cadets used all their 43 players in the game and the poor Javelinas ended up with a total of only eight yards gained by both passing and rushing. The nearest they got to the Aggies' goal was 42 yards. The Aggies didn't have to punt until the third period and then proved they were proficient in this department by laying the ball on the five-yard mark of the Javelinas.

Those experts who say the Aggies can't repeat their conference victories of last year will have to wait two weeks before they can get a comparative score. Last Friday Southern Methodist nosed out U. C. L. A., 9 to 6 and in two weeks the Texas Aggies will play the same team on the same field. Until then no comparative scores on these two evenly matched teams can be given.

Texas University held the spotlight Saturday by its overwhelming victory of Colorado University. Many expected the Longhorns to emerge victor due to their many reserves and to the intense summer heat to which the Colorado players were not accustomed. However no one forsaw the large score of 39-7. Cowboy Crain was well watched, but Sanders, McKay, Harkins and Layden took his place and threw aerials all over the place. The poor Bisons from Colorado were not able to complete a single pass all afternoon. Coach Bible's second team put up as good a showing as his first team, and he also uncovered a power back in Orban (Spec) Sanders. Bible has had several "scat" backs in the last few years, but this is the first year he has been given a good power back, and he will be both needed and used.

Texas Christian had a field day at the expense of Centenary, 41-6. The Centenary Gentlemen were not able to gain a yard by rushing and had to take to the air to win their only touchdown. The T. C. U. Horned Frogs had the breaks of the game, but unless the Centenary team is weaker than usual the adherents of T. C. U. will not find themselves at the bottom of the league, as so many have predicted.

Baylor had a hard time to win from the North Texas Teachers when the Denton team finding they couldn't gain by running the ball began to throw the old pigskin and completed 16 of their 38 attempts. Coach Morly Jennings of the Baylor Bears had a bad scare as the North Texas Eagles scored 20 points in the last three quarters to come within one goal of tying the Bears for the first time in their playing history.

Arkansas completed only four passes out of 18 attempts in trouneing the Central Oklahoma Teachers, 38 to 0. Arkansas did not score by the air route which is some sort of a record for them.

Rice Institute did not play a game, but opened its doors to 6,000 spectators who watched the first team defeat the second team by a 16-to-7 score. Next week the Rice Owls play Centenary and Houstonians are hoping for as big a victory as the T. C. U. gridders gave the Gentlemen from Louisiana.

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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

Our House to Rent

SITTING ON THE sand dunes that line Lake Superior's southern shore, near the fishing village of Grand Marais, we thought often of our own little white cottage on a green New England hilltop. No one can live in two places at once, though some people try to, it seems. We lived *that* spring in a little gray shingled house between sand-scoured pine trees. We heard Superior's beating waves—and remembered Berkshire's cool quiet nights. If we couldn't be there ourselves, why shouldn't we give others the privilege of a summer in the country?

There are many—teachers, students, artists, writers—who spend hot summers in dusty cities, not knowing that sweet forests and soft fields are waiting for them. Our modest little shack could, we felt, make someone very happy who otherwise could not reach the country. The rental would be so little, in consideration of the cottage's size and comforts (or lack of them), that even a person of limp checkbook could afford it.

* * *

So ran the ad, in a liberal magazine widely read by school teachers and such. "For rent: cottage in the Berkshires. Piano, books, victrola. No conveniences."

And in they poured, the answers. Four and six at once they came, to a total of twenty or more. Lake Superior's breezes ruffled the pages, as we read letters from a University professor in Ohio, a student in Brooklyn, a musician. We must choose so carefully. Our little house wouldn't like just anyone. It was accustomed to love and music, poetry, flowers, and a baby's laughter. Crisp curtains, bright pans, gay dishes were there, although the drinking water stood in a pail, carried from the spring, and cooking and heating alike were provided by an old-fashioned wood stove. No, we had to choose carefully for the little house: someone who would cheerfully tolerate its shortcomings for the sake of its charm, its coziness, the bird song and wild flowers so near the casement windows.

* * *

At last we chose, from all those letters, one in good handwriting on plain white notepaper. Mother of a family she was, wife of a high-school principal in New Jersey. There was a seventeen-year-old daughter to play the piano.

They came, were charmed, and conquered. They named our pet garden snake Elaine; the toad who lived under the porch was Launcelot. They read our Thoreau and played our Stravinsky. "We are delighted to have Beethoven's Sixth with our supper," wrote the mother. We corresponded all summer, as old friends, and, before leaving, the tenants shipped to us household goods we'd needed sadly in our new home—typewriter, toys, flower vases, and books. They were packed carefully and lovingly, with our cherished carpet rags used for stuffing in the cracks! We finished a braided rug that winter and thought often of the kind tenants who made it possible. We planted, on that windy shore, seeds sent from our eastern flower garden. But the following spring we came back to the Berkshire hilltop.

* * *

Alone and forsaken, the little house? Ah, no, it showed that friends had been there. Proudly the sunny rooms quietly exhibited the evidence: new cushions for the old rocking chair, blue and white check carefully selected to match the cupboard curtains; a box nailed high on the outside back wall to hold jars and cans of food, as an icebox might. We never did meet the people, but we know them well. The neighbors told us of them and for long we sat against those blue-checked cushions, used the "ice" box on the wall.

* * *

A summer came again when renting was in order. We ran the same ad, received the same sort of answers. Most amusing was one saying that the writer couldn't take the place, as he hadn't the money for it, but it sounded so nice he wanted to ask about it anyway! "If you need the money," he wrote, "just grab the first good offer and forget me." He'd make an ideal tenant, he thought, being a book owner and music lover himself, of the first water. And he offered to do any necessary landscaping, building, or repairing. But we decided to take him at his word and—well, not forget him, but at least consider someone else as tenant.

Another letter among the many appealed to us for this particular sentence: "Could you let me know if your place would do for two (who have no car) and a dog (well trained) to live and be able to get a little peace and beauty, from this troubled world?"

These were our people! Peace and beauty were the exact commodities offered. How fortunate we were to have them for sale in "this troubled world." The writer was a retired social service worker, her sister a teacher. Hastily we accepted them; "adopted" would perhaps be a better word. They came to inspect the cottage, found it pleasing. We had already left the neighborhood, so could not inspect *them*. However, they moved in, with Shadow (the dog, well trained) and a promise that Shadow never did dig up flower beds.

Summer went on and notes came from Miss Teacher. "I think I have never, in my modest wanderings," she wrote, "seen a place so full of the personality and character of those who have lived in it." We smiled happily; she also had succumbed to the inexpressible charm of four white walls, a blue door, a stone stoop, and green-dotted curtains.

* * *

A friend, driving home for a week-end from our temporary residence, offered to take us along. "But we can't go home," one of us objected. "The house is rented."

"We can sleep in our tent," quickly remarked another one of us. And "Let's go" finished the smallest one of us. So we went.

We stopped at the gate (but not our gate), walked up the path (that was yet not our path) and knocked politely on what had been our own blue door.

"Miss Teacher?" said we, feeling like someone out of Walter de la Mare. "We're the owners of the little house."

To say that we were welcomed would be a grave understatement. Two little ladies they were, with snowy hair and warm hearts and deep interest in us—strangers and, for the moment, intruders to their (our) home. Of course, we could take the tent from the attic. Of course, we could have matches and pans and plates. Of course, we might camp in the woods, and did we have enough blankets?

One of us made a campfire for supper while the other set up tent and cut the daisy-spattered hay for bedding. The smallest one got acquainted with Shadow and the ladies. We used the sun-bath rock, in the midst of the woods, for our dining-room. The ladies called it the sun-bath rock, too. That proved their kindredship. That, and the fact that they kept the little oil-stove, when not in use, in our own special niche for it. Intuition, no less.

We sat on the rock in deep peace and contentment. The tiny campfire, sensibly big enough only for the skillet, was quiet and comforting. We ate beans and bacon, celery and apples. We looked at the sky, savored the silence so precious to us since we'd given it up. We heard a step on a twig. There stood one of the little ladies. "Would you like a hot drink?" she said. And we did like it ever so much.

* * *

When morning came, after a night so blessedly still, under stars, between pine trees, that it seemed a highway filled with cars was no part of the world at all—when morning came, there were more hot drinks, and "Please couldn't we wash your dishes?" No, thank you, we said; when we camp, we must camp, and dishes are part of it.

The neighbors, hearing we were there, came to call that morning, and we held court on the lawn, pulling weeds between times. The ladies apologized for the weeds. "It has been so heavenly just to rest," they explained, "but, you know, if we had a weeding fork—" Before we left they mentioned it again, when we asked if there was anything they needed. So next day we ordered a kit of proper garden tools, and last reports were that weeds had disappeared.

* * *

Unique and utterly delightful, the visit impressed even our little one, who knocked and waited at the door, collected an armful of ragged animals to take away, and called Shadow "our dog."

We wrote a real bread-and-butter letter afterward and were in turn invited to share tickets for a Festival concert. Now the season is nearly over; Miss Teacher will return to her school. But she and Sister plan to leave a gay red-and-white breadbox, two canvas chairs, to remind us and the little house they've been there.

We're longing to go back again. We want to look out over the fields at a line of Berkshire hills. We want to see the Irish grocer's boy on Tuesday mornings, feel the warm dry noonday sun on the rock. But it may be we are needed somewhere else, and it doesn't seem fair to let a little house stand alone and empty all winter. A writer wants it now, for six months, to write a book. He'd like heat, he says, but it isn't really necessary! Well, now, he can have the heat, but we like his saying it isn't necessary. We'd like *him* to have our house, and we'd like a book to be written there.

EDRIE VAN DORE

By Courtesy of the Federal Art Project, Massachusetts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLOWERS": *A Painting by Philip von Saltza*

PHILIP VON SALTZA is a gifted New England painter who works in oil and water color. He has done some joyful portrayals of the Maine countryside expressing his love of nature. This still-life, wrought in oil, bears the characteristic exuberance of his style.

Witch Grass

This acre here was never meant for hay—
It takes a sharper bargain than I drive
Even to give a crop of this away.
And, as for planting, it's too far for one
Who farms alone and has few shelves to fill.
But you should see it blowing in the sun
Clear to the line—that twisted apple tree
Upon the knoll. It seems to flow with light
Like a continuation of the sea.
When the flood wind is rising from this side,
The witch-grass meadow lifts and breaks
As if in an urgency of tide.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

"Love never faileth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE MANY evidences today that thinking men and women throughout the world are searching for something of permanent value to help them through these troubled times. Many things which have been depended upon for happiness and security have utterly failed; and from widely different areas and in varied expressions, comes the age-long cry concerning God, even as in the words of Job (Job 23:3), "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!"

Above the confusion of world conditions comes the message written centuries ago by the Apostle Paul, in his first letter to the Corinthians (13:8), "Charity never faileth." At that time Christianity was gaining a foothold in the world. In the midst of material conditions, of strife and discord, Paul voiced the spiritual power of divine Love. The word "charity" used in the Authorized King James Version of the Bible is translated in the revised version by the word "love;" and so we find that wonderful statement of spiritual fact which has brought comfort and healing to many weary hearts, "Love never faileth."

In the turmoil of material conditions today, one may ask, Can it be true that there is an infinite, unchanging power which is available to everyone at all times and under every circumstance? Throughout the world's history the protecting power of divine Love has been proved by many men and women, whose faith in the power of God, good, has enabled them to overcome various phases of evil. Failure to understand and prove the power of divine Love, as available here and now, is due to lack of understanding of the allness of God as Love, and of the consequent nothingness of all that is unlike Love.

In her "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 369): "Meekly we kneel at our Master's feet, for even a crumb that falleth from his table. We are hungry for Love, for the white-winged charity that heals and saves; we are tired of theoretic husks,—as tired as was the prodigal son of the carobs which he shared with the swine, to whom he fed that wholesome but unattractive food. Like him, we would find our Father's house again—the perfect and eternal Principle of man." Because Christian Science reveals God as infinite, divine Principle, Love, and teaches us how to utilize this knowledge, this Science satisfies those who are seeking for a logical and practical religion. To gain even a glimpse of the unfailing, unchanging, and infinite nature of God as Love, brings a new confidence and assurance which enables us to approach our problems with fresh courage.

"Love never faileth" because Love is divine Principle. God is everlasting Principle, and God is Love; therefore divine Love is changeless, undeviating, dependable. Mortals may sometimes fail in their application of divine Principle, but Love, divine Principle, cannot fail. Our great need, then, is to understand Love, and how to obey Love. In her Message to The Mother Church, for 1902, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 8), "The new commandment of Christ Jesus shows what true spirituality is, and its harmonious effects on the sick and the sinner." And she continues: "No person can heal or reform mankind unless he is actuated by love and good will towards men. The coincidence between the law and the gospel, between the old and the new commandment, confirms the fact that God and Love are *one*."

In some moment of despair when we have turned to God, divine Love, for relief, and our healing has been delayed, have we paused to consider how much we ourselves are expressing of the Love that never fails? Have we wandered into a far country, seemingly separating ourselves from Love by indulging in selfishness, greed, jealousy? Have we been conscious only of wanting to be loved instead of desiring to express love; of wanting to possess instead of wanting to give? Have we been honest in our efforts to prove that "love never faileth," if we are not manifesting unfailing love in our human relationships?

Christ Jesus asked (Matthew 7:3), "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" When we have cast out the beam from our own eye, we shall see more clearly how to help our brother to cast out the mote from his eye; and when we remember that it is sometimes difficult to overcome our own faults, we shall deal more compassionately with our brother.

In order to demonstrate the truths of Christian Science, it is essential to understand Love, for it is the central fact of the Science of Christianity. Jesus said (John 13:35), "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, under the marginal topic "Genuine healing," writes (p. 367), "The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Die Liebe höret nimmer auf"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES LIEGEN HEUTE viele Beweise vor, daß denkende Menschen in der ganzen Welt nach etwas von dauerndem Wert forschen, was ihnen in diesen bewegten Zeiten helfen kann. Vieles, worauf sie sich betreffs Glück und Sicherheit verlassen hatten, hat vollständig versagt. Und aus ganz verschiedenen Gebieten und in verschiedenen Ausdrücken kommt der uralte Schrei nach Gott, wie Hiob ihn ausgestoßen hat (Hiob 23, 3): „Ach daß ich wüßte, wie ich ihn finden und zu seinem Stuhl kommen möchte!"

Über der Verwirrung der Weltzustände kommt die Botschaft, die der Apostel Paulus vor Jahrhunderten in seinem ersten Briefe an die Korinther (K. 13, 8) schrieb: „Charité höret nimmer auf" (engl. Bibel). Damals begann sich das Christentum in der Welt zu behaupten. Inmitten materieller Zustände, von Streit und Uneinigkeit, verkündigte Paulus die geistige Kraft der göttlichen Liebe. Das in der englischen Bibel [Authorized King James Version] gebrauchte Wort "charity" ist in der neu durchgesehenen Übersetzung mit dem Wort „Liebe" übersetzt; und so haben wir jene wunderbare Darlegung der geistigen Tatsache, die vielen müden Herzen Trost und Heilung gebracht hat: „Die Liebe höret nimmer auf".

Bei dem heutigen Aufruhr materieller Zustände mag man fragen: Kann es wahr sein, daß es eine unendliche, unveränderliche Kraft gibt, die jedermann zu allen Zeiten und unter allen Umständen zu Gebote steht? In der ganzen Weltgeschichte ist die beschützende Kraft der göttlichen Liebe von vielen Männern und Frauen bewiesen worden, deren Glaube an die Kraft Gottes, des Guten, sie befähigt hat, die verschiedenen Erscheinungsformen des Bösen zu überwinden. Die Unfähigkeit, zu verstehen und zu beweisen, daß die Kraft der göttlichen Liebe uns hier und jetzt zu Gebote steht, ist dem Mangel an Verständnis der Allheit Gottes als der Liebe und der daraus folgenden Nichtsheit alles dessen, was der Liebe unähnlich ist, zuzuschreiben.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 369) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Demütig knieen wir zu unseres Meisters Füßen nieder, wenn auch nur um eines Brosams willen, der von seinem Tische fällt. Wir hungern nach der Liebe, nach der weißbeschwingten Nächstenliebe, die heilt und errettet. Wir sind theoretischer Hülsen überdrüssig—so überdrüssig, wie der verlorene Sohn der Treber überdrüssig war, die er mit den Schweinen teilte, denen er jene nahrhafte, doch wenig einladende Nahrung fütterte. Wie er wollen auch wir unseres Vaters Haus—das vollkommene und ewige Prinzip des Menschen—wiederfinden". Weil die Christliche Wissenschaft Gott als das unendliche göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, enthüllt und uns lehrt, wie wir dieses Wissen praktisch anwenden können, befriedigt diese Wissenschaft diejenigen, die eine folgerichtige und praktische Religion suchen. Selbst nur einen Schimmer der unfehlbaren, unveränderlichen und unendlichen Art Gottes als der Liebe gewinnen, bringt neues Vertrauen und neue Zuversicht, was uns befähigt, an unsere Probleme mit neuem Mut heranzutreten.

„Die Liebe höret nimmer auf"; denn die Liebe ist das göttliche Prinzip. Gott ist das ewige Prinzip, und Gott ist die Liebe; daher ist die göttliche Liebe unveränderlich, unwandelbar, zuverlässig. Die Sterblichen mögen zuweilen in ihrer Anwendung des göttlichen Prinzips versagen; aber die Liebe, das göttliche Prinzip, kann nicht versagen. Was uns also am meisten not tut, ist die Liebe zu verstehen und auch zu verstehen, wie wir der Liebe gehorchen können. In ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1902 schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 8): „Das neue Gebot Christi Jesu zeigt, was wahre Geistigkeit ist und ihre harmonischen Wirkungen auf die Kranken und die Sünder". Und sie fährt fort: „Es kann einer die Menschheit nicht heilen oder umwandeln, wenn er nicht von Liebe und Wohlwollen gegen die Menschen getrieben wird. Die Übereinstimmung des Gesetzes mit dem Evangelium, des alten Gebots mit dem neuen, bestätigt die Tatsache, daß Gott und die Liebe e i n s sind".

Haben wir in einem Augenblick der Verzweiflung, wo wir Gott, die göttliche Liebe, um Befreiung gebeten haben und unsere Heilung verzögert worden ist, innegehalten und darüber nachgedacht, wieviel wir selber von der Liebe, die nie aufhört, ausdrücken? Sind wir ferne über Land gezogen und haben uns scheinbar von der Liebe getrennt, indem wir der Selbstsucht, der Habgier und dem Argwohn frönten? Sind wir uns nur bewußt gewesen, daß wir geliebt werden wollten, anstatt das Verlangen zu haben, Liebe auszudrücken; daß wir nur besitzen und nicht auch geben wollten? Haben wir uns ehrlich bemüht, zu beweisen, daß die „Liebe nimmer aufhört", wenn wir nicht in unseren menschlichen Beziehungen die Liebe bekunden, die „nimmer aufhört"?

Christus Jesus fragte (Matth. 7, 3): „Was siehest du aber den Splitter in deines Bruders Auge, und wirst nicht gewahr des Balkens in deinem Auge?" Wenn wir den Balken aus unserem eigenen Auge entfernt haben, sehen wir klarer, wie wir unserem Bruder den Splitter aus seinem Auge ziehen helfen können. Und wenn wir daran denken, daß es manchmal schwierig ist, unsere eigenen Fehler zu überwinden, werden wir gegen unsern Bruder erbarmungsvoller sein.

Um die Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu beweisen, ist es wesentlich, die Liebe zu verstehen; denn sie ist der Mittelpunkt der Wissenschaft des Christentums. Jesus sagte (Joh. 13, 35): „Dabei wird jedermann erkennen, daß ihr meine Jünger seid, so ihr Liebe untereinander habt". In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy unter der Randüberschrift „Echte Heilung" (S. 367): „Ein freundliches Wort an den Kranken und die christliche Ermutigung desselben, die mitleidsvolle Geduld mit seiner Furcht und deren Beseitigung sind besser als Hekatomben überschwenglicher Theorien, basser als stereotype entlehnte Redensarten und das Austeilen von Argumenten, welche lauter Parodien auf die echte Christliche Wissenschaft sind, die von göttlicher Liebe erglüht".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Goethe to Thomas Carlyle

Weimar: July 20, 1827

LET ME, in the first place, tell you, my dear sir, how very highly I esteem your "*Biography* of Schiller." It is remarkable for the careful study which it displays of the incidents of Schiller's life, and one clearly perceives in it a study of his works and a hearty sympathy with them. The complete insight which you have thus obtained into the character and high merits of this man is really admirable, so clear it is, and so appropriate, and so far beyond what might have been looked for in a writer in a distant country.

Here the old saying is verified, "a good will helps to a full understanding." It is just because the Scot can look with affection on a German and can honour and love him, that he acquires a sure eye for that German's finest qualities. He raises himself into a clearness of vision which Schiller's own countrymen could not arrive at in earlier days. For those who live with superior men are easily mistaken in their judgment. Personal peculiarities irritate them. The swift changing current of life displaces their points of view, and hinders them from perceiving and recognising the true worth of such men. . . .

It is obvious that for a considerable time the efforts of the best poets and aesthetic writers throughout the world have been directed towards the general characteristics of humanity. In each particular sphere, be it history, mythology, fiction, more or less arbitrarily conceived, the universal is made to show and shine through what is merely individual or national. . . .

Whatever in the poetry of all nations aims and tends towards this, is what the others should appropriate. And one must study and make allowances for the peculiarities of each nation, in order to have real intercourse with it. The special characteristics of a people are like its language and its currency. They facilitate exchange; indeed, they first make exchange possible. . . .

We arrive best at a true general toleration when we can let pass individual peculiarities, whether of persons or peoples, without quarrelling with them; holding fast nevertheless to the conviction that genuine excellence is distinguished by this mark, that it belongs to all mankind. . . .

J. W. GOETHE

—From "Thomas Carlyle," by J. A. FROUDE.

Buy

I can give up
The emerald leaf,
the whole of summer
For this brief

Extravaganza
Of the fall,
And feel the asking-
Price was small.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Wild Geese Flying

Wild geese are flying and I watch their flight
With little wish to follow and less right
To match our natures. Yet I would stay here,
I would consult the enigmatic near!
Through winters folding centuries of springs
Within the wisdom of quiescent wings
Come to know the wording of the night.
They seek another sky year after year,
But I have a covenant with here.

IDA DRAPKIN

Concord Was an Entity

THE EFFECT OF Emerson and his circle upon Concord life can only be compared to the birth of an academy in the village, but an academy in a Greek rather than in a modern sense. In Emerson's household, some intellectual, some cleric, some reformer was nearly always to be encountered. His circle of friends and acquaintances was a center of power and influence, a receiving station for whatever thought, spiritual, philosophical, critical, religious, was abroad in Germany, England, France, or whatever emanated from the brains and libraries of Boston and Cambridge. . . . Concord was also a home of learned women—Elizabeth Hoar, Mrs. Sarah Ripley, and others—and a tutoring ground for Harvard students. Dante, Virgil, and Homer were better read than contemporary fiction. The arts, however, were weak. Music was much written about, but its practice was elementary; the interest in painting was mild, in sculpture negligible. Yet Concord talk ranged widely, even in esthetics.

And if all this was not native, it was accepted by Concord, and strongly colored by the Concord environment. The town was small enough to rub elbows daily, and did assimilate its aliens and half-aliens, even finally Alcott and Thoreau, and was proud of them. The townsmen admired when they did not understand, and chuckled if their sages were too Transcendental. . . . It was Emerson who in Civil War days rose up in meeting, and with his calm dignity and just one question, "Is this Concord?" saved a Copperhead from mobbing. If the Concord celebrities failed to make a Florence of Concord they themselves (Hawthorne excepted) made union with Concord earth and their thoughts were colored by it.—From "Thoreau," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Established by Mary Baker Eddy

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Rush to Army Made Record In September

Voluntary enlistments reach 587 in Boston, 2,385 in N. E.—Move was nation-wide.

The greatest peacetime enlistment in the history of the Regular Army was recorded during September in the United States, officials of the First Corps Area announced today.

In Boston, 587 young men from all walks of life were accepted at the Army recruiting station on Federal Street and a similar rush at stations in principal cities throughout New England raised the total for the month to 2,385.

At the Boston office today, where some 30 young men were being "processed" preparatory to their admission to the Regular Army, recruiting officers expressed the opinion that the rush to sign up was independent of the impending draft and attributed the rapid pick-up to patriotic desire of young Americans to serve their country in an hour of need.

Up 50 Per Cent Weekly

According to Lt. John L. Ryan, Jr., assistant recruiting officer at the Boston station, enlistments have jumped nearly 50 per cent a week during the past month.

"Most of the men coming in here are giving up jobs to join the service," Lieutenant Ryan said in explanation of the high quality of candidates. "Others are college students, school teachers, and otherwise desirable types," he added.

Heaviest request of applicants is for positions in the aviation branch of the service, recruiting officers said. Next come the quartermasters corps, signal corps, and coast artillery. There are very few requests for assignment to the infantry.

Perhaps the most popular branch of the service, judged by applications, is for the Flying Cadets.

Flying Cadets Limited

A monthly minimum quota of 70 Flying Cadets has been set for New England and applications far exceed the number that can be accepted. Papers for 108 applicants were sent to Washington recently, Army Base officials said, numbering about half of the total that applied for the service.

For others interested in the aviation branch but not qualified for the Flying Cadets because of educational background or martial state there are openings in the Army Air Corps for mechanics, ground crews, and other assistants. A quota of 23,000 has been set for the country.

Not only has the Army felt the surge of young men seeking a place in military service but the National Guard and United States Navy recruiting officers report a comparable pickup.

Some observers attribute the rush to enlist to a desire for preferred positions which will not be obtainable if the applicant waits for the draft. The prospects of a career in the service with opportunity for advancement to attractive positions also is a magnet.

First Radcliffe Play

As its first production of the year the Radcliffe College Dramatic Society, "Idler," will present Edna St. Vincent Millay's "Aria da Capo" tomorrow in Agassiz House. The play is part of an entertainment offered annually for the benefit of the Freshman Class.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with occasional very light rain tonight and Friday morning, clearing late Friday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight in the low 50's; fresh northerly winds diminishing to moderate by Friday morning.

Maine: Fair over north and central portions, cloudy over extreme south with occasional light rain on coast and southwest portions tonight; Friday fair, preceded by cloudy and occasional light rain Friday morning, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, except north portion mostly cloudy tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight; Friday mostly cloudy with light rain near coast Friday morning, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong northeast winds tonight shifting to north and northwest and diminishing to moderate Friday; weather will be cloudy with light rain tonight and Friday morning.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh north and northwest winds, scattered clouds tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	52	New Orleans	71	64
Chicago	45	45	New York	56	54
Denver	47	45	Norfolk	56	50
Kansas City	62	62	Philadelphia	55	52
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	48	47
Miami	74	74	San Francisco	53	53
Minneapolis	53	53	Washington	53	53

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 3.
B—Minimum, Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:08 p. m.; height, 12 feet.
Friday, 1:38 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:52 p. m., E. S. T.

They're in the Army Now

By a Staff Photographer

Activities at Army Recruiting Station in Boston

(1) They made the grade. (2) This window facing on Dewey Square brings them in. (3) Sergt. Thomas Duffy fingerprints Recruit Edward Dean of Revere, who hopes to be an aviation mechanic. (4) Sergt. M. G. Stanhope, interviewing clerk, talks things over with Thomas Parker Bowman of Bay State Road, Boston, who wants to be a Flying Cadet. (5) James Thatcher Seaver, Jr., of Beacon Street, Boston, also candidate for the Flying Cadets, has his height taken by Lieut. George W. Starbuck (6) Lieut. John L. Ryan, Jr., assistant recruiting officer, swears in a new batch of recruits.

Boston Fire Prevention Week Linked With Events in London

A program linking fire prevention and national defense was announced today for annual Fire Prevention Week which comes next week, Oct. 6-13, by William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner of Boston.

A parade, drill exhibitions in different sections of the city, and speeches emphasizing the importance of fire prevention and efficient fire fighting to national defense—particularly as shown in bombarded London — are scheduled among the week's events.

Drill exhibitions will take place Tuesday evening at Blackstone, Park, South End; Thursday evening at the Esplanade at 7 p. m., and Sunday evening at North End Park, in connection with Boston's official Columbus Day celebration.

Connecting Up With Defense

Following these exhibitions of the technique of using fire ladders, trucks, poles and other equipment on Tuesday and Thursday nights, Commissioner Reilly will give an adress on "Fire Prevention and National Defense," He will speak in the John J. Williams Municipal Building adjoining Blackstone Park on Tuesday at 8 p. m., and at Mission Hill Library on Thursday evening. The drill on Sunday evening will be followed by fireworks.

On Monday evening a sound truck will tour downtown Boston broadcasting information about fire prevention.

Most spectacular event of the week will be a parade in downtown Boston next Sunday afternoon, which will include floats from business and industrial concerns.

Route of Parade

The parade will start at 2:30 p. m. at Stuart and Warrenton Streets, proceeding over Stuart Street to Washington, to Winter Street, to Tremont Street, to Boylston Street, to Charles Street, past the reviewing stand to Beacon Street and a drill tower on Boston Common. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Commissioner Reilly and other prominent officials will review the parade.

As a feature of the week's observance, 400 volunteers for the auxiliary fire-fighting force who attended a drill school conducted by the Department five nights a week during July and August, will be awarded graduation certificates by Mayor Tobin at English High School Auditorium, South End, next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Coincidental with announcement of plans for Fire Prevention Week, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly of Boston announced a plan to expand Boston's auxiliary fire-fighting volunteer force as a national defense measure.

The present force of some 400 men consists mostly of young men, trained during the summer, many of whom are on the list of applicants for appointments to the Fire Department, and some of whom may be drafted for military service. To offset any such losses and also to expand the service, the Fire Department will organize a school to train a large number of men above the draft age during this winter, Mr. Reilly stated.

The aim will be to bring the strength of the auxiliary force ultimately to 2,000 men.

The new group of older men, who will be given drill training one night a week during the winter, beginning about Nov. 1, will be prepared for service in time of heavy snowstorm, hurricane, or other emergency. They will receive training in elemental fire fighting, and would be valuable if Boston should ever be faced with problems similar to those of besieged London, Commissioner Reilly pointed out.

The whole program of training auxiliary forces—and unusual innovation—has educational value in spreading interest in fire prevention, as Commissioner Reilly sees it.

Office Girls' Minimum Pay Plan Rejected

Rejection of the proposed $16.50 State-wide minimum wage for women and minor office workers came from the State Minimum Wage Commission today.

The action, announced by Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, followed upon the recent hearing at which representatives of labor unions endorsed the plan in general, while representatives of the Boston Retail Trade Board and the Chamber of Commerce insisted it should provide graduations varying with the size of communities in which the work was done.

Labor representatives, on the other hand, declared the minimum was set too low, and urged a higher scale.

While the matter was before the Commission it excited wide interest and hearings were well attended by office workers.

Brookline Primary Cost

The State primary at Brookline cost the town $1,808 or about 18 cents for each ballot cast, Arthur J. Shinners, Town Clerk, reported today.

Girl Scout Conference Hears Call to Youth for Stamina

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 3—Warning that the youth of America must not be allowed to dissolve into an ice cream soda age, Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, urged upon the New England Regional Girl Scout Conference at the New Ocean House "that we keep some of the old stamina characteristic of our covered wagon days."

He proposed to the gathering of more than 1,000 Girl Scout leaders at the opening assembly of their two-day conference that youth be challenged to greater tasks. "Instead of telling young people, here is something nice you might like to do, the battle cry should be: here is something exceedingly difficult which you people can do. Wouldn't you like to have a shot at it?"

Has Faith in Youth

As evidence of his faith in young America to make the grade Dr. Park wound up his speech with a prophecy. "When this generation is questioned by their grandchildren as to what they were doing in 1940 they will be able to say that 'we of 1940 had the wisdom to build up a finer fiber in the young than the world has deemed possible.' You will tell your grandchildren, 'We will be able to meet this crisis when it comes.'"

Mrs. James J. Storrow was a guest of honor at the conference luncheon. She introduced Mrs. Leigh White of London, Director of the World Bureau of Girl Scouts.

Mrs. Harvey Mudd of Beverley Hills, Calif., National President of the Girl Scouts, told the conference that "more opportunities must be given our girls to know their own capacity so that they will not be afraid of the horror or disagreeable realities that await their decision. We must give them more and more opportunity to serve in everyday tasks that are needed for the welfare of the community and the world."

Youth Has the Answers

Reminding her audience of the importance of the girl scout organization at this time, Mrs. Mudd declared, "what the next few years bring to American youth and therefore to the future of America will be largely determined by what we and what other organizations like us have helped boys and girls to do." And she promised that the Scout leaders could go home "and tell everyone that the girl scouts are prepared to do the greatest job of their lives, a job of giving thousands upon thousands of girls practical experience in making democracy work."

Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director, disclosed in an interview that for the last three years the Girl Scout organization has experienced phenomenal growth . . . "and increased at the rate of about 70,000 a year," she said. Mrs. Rittenhouse, one of the speakers at the morning meeting, reported on the remarkable response to the new service bureau which the scouts have been sponsoring, designed to co-operate with such agencies as the American Red Cross.

This service of the girls, she pointed out, makes it possible for older workers to be released for more difficult tasks. Numerous round-table and discussion groups meeting today and tomorrow will bring reports of the past year's work and set the scene for the year ahead.

Kentucky Communists

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 3 (AP)—Hubert Meredith, Attorney General, advised the Secretary of State today to leave the Communist Party candidates off Kentucky's Nov. 5 election ballots. Mr. Meredith declared that elemination of 151 names held by Circuit Judge W. B. Ardery to have been "fraudulently" signed to the nominating petitions reduced the total below the required 1,000, and that it was too late now to supplement the petitions.

Harvard University Continues to Expand

Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Architects

Artist's Drawing of New Rare Book Library

A central location for Harvard University's rare books and manuscripts will be provided when the new library building, with space for more than a quarter of a million volumes, is completed in the Yard.

Construction of the new building will begin this fall, it is announced. Of Georgian style, in brick and limestone, it will be located just east of Widener Library.

Priceless books and manuscripts—including one of the most important collections of 16th and 17th century material in the United States—will be made easily available for study and other use. Facilities are also planned for public showing of rare collections.

The building will contain three stories above the ground and three below, with provision for indefinite expansion through underground additions, it is announced.

Bible Can Lead Right To Victory—Willkie

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rekindling of appreciation of the Bible and a revitalization of spiritual life will give certain victory to the forces of enlightenment over those of evil in the present great struggle, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President, declared in a letter made public here today.

Mr. Willkie's letter was written to Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, in reply to Dr. Singiser's invitation to send a statement commending the reading of the Bible as a help, in these testing days, to strengthening the morale of the American people.

Responses were also received from Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, one of the country's major farm organizations; from Ralph Budd, President of the Burlington Lines who was called to Washington last May as one of the seven members named to form the National Defense Advisory Commission; and from H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Willkie wrote:

"We are presently engaged in one of the great struggles between the forces of enlightenment and darkness. Many thoughtful people are disturbed for fear that the forces of enlightenment may not prevail.

"If reliance is placed alone upon materialistic values, that may well be the result, but if we can rekindle in the hearts of our people an appreciation of the Scriptures and a revitalization of this spiritual life, enlightenment will prevail as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow."

Spiritual Values Needed

Mr. Budd, the railroad president, wrote from Washington:

"I believe that the study and reading of the Bible helps one develop a philosophy of life and a trust in God that gives him a sense of security in a world of change. The Bible shows the way for living harmoniously with others and with one's self."

Mr. Prentis, the manufacturers' leader, wrote from his home at Lancaster, Penn.:

"The terrible conflict in Europe that threatens to engulf our own nation as well, has emphasized the need for spiritual values. The stronghold of Christian faith is the Bible which is also the great charter of religious liberty. To read the Bible regularly, therefore, is of tremendous importance in rededicating ourselves to the Christian ideals so essential in this war-torn world."

Mr. Taber, the farm leader, sent the following from his headquarters at Columbus, Ohio:

"In this crisis in the World's history, it is time to turn to the 'World's best seller,' not only for spiritual guidance and information, but for direction and instruction in every walk of life. It is time to get the Gideon Bibles out of the lower dresser drawers in hotels. It is time to dust off the family Bible. The reading of the Scriptures will restore our faith, give us a new vision and confidence in the final triumph of truth and justice. Moreover, it will restore the faith of mankind in the existence of a Supreme Being, and a better life."

In a similar inquiry of last Fall, President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other notables sent letters to the Massachusetts Bible Society, Mr. Roosevelt saying in part of the Bible, "It remains today what it has been through countless centuries: a fountain of strength, a source of never ending comfort and inspiration." Photographs of the letters of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have previously been published by The Christian Science Monitor.

Based on Bible Concepts

In comment on the present letters, Dr. Singiser said:

"All these letters seem to indicate an awareness of several things worthy of attention. First, there is the growing awareness that many things in which the World has been placing confidence have failed in civilization's greatest test.

"Second, there is a real conviction, voiced specifically in Mr. Willkie's letter, that the readjustment going on in the life of the whole World is really a struggle between two sets of forces—one representing the powers of darkness and hate, and the other the powers of enlightenment and love.

"Likewise, I feel that much consideration should be given to what Mr. Budd says about men's need of 'a sense of security in a world of change.' Nowhere have men found this so well as in the Bible, which is the record of how men have found God.

"These letters emphasize something which we Americans have been in danger of forgetting, or at least losing sight of. They reveal an understanding that the American ideals which we describe in the terms of democracy and freedom are really spiritual forces growing out of the great concepts and teachings of the Bible — the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

"Man as understood in the light of the Bible is a being of immortal value, and the greatest constructive power in life is the power of love.

"Running all through these letters is the hope that somehow the Bible may be restored to its place of primacy in the life of the American people.

"These men seem to feel that only in those countries in which the Bible is read and revered, will you find constitutional government and individual liberty and the rights of the people respected.

"They know that one of the first things the leaders of Russia did when they set up a totalitarian government was to outlaw the sale and distribution of the Bible. Neglected and rejected Bibles go hand in hand with dictatorships, despotisms, and class hatreds.

"On the other hand, each of these men of affairs seem to sense the fact that those things that we call most American, such as the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and our representative form of government grow out of great Bible concepts. With these convictions, these men as liberty loving Americans are reminding us that where there is no Bible, there is no freedom."

Welfare and Soldiers' Relief Show Reduction in N. E. Area

New England factories, booming with business brought by the expanded national defense program, the record enlistments in Army and Navy, and the coming conscription of man-power for a year's training, were seen today as assisting cities and towns in reducing their welfare and soldiers' relief expenditures.

Local business firms and manufacturers have received $1,161,035,427 in Army and Navy and other defense contracts since June 13, the New England Council reported today.

At the same time, Richard R. Flynn, State Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief in Massachusetts, predicted a sharp reduction in soldiers relief rolls in cities and towns throughout the State. He looked to the Selective Service Act taking men away from business for one year as creating vacancies for soldiers on relief in local communities.

State rolls, he said, would not decrease so much because most recipients for State benefits are disabled.

Works Projects Administration officials in Massachusetts have already reported the departure at the rate of 200 a week of workers on their rolls. The loss of these workers to private business is immediately filled by men and women still without employment, thus reducing the burden on local welfare rolls.

The first 15 days of September saw an increase of $700,865,858 in the amount of contracts awarded New England firms. This figure includes the reported costs of 58 naval vessels contracted for on Sept. 9, the New England Council said.

Massachusetts led New England States in the estimated costs and bids of contracts received with a total of $421,704,854 in the first two weeks of September, and a total of $705,071,474 since June 13.

Gale Off Coast Delays Shipping

Shipping was seriously delayed today by the gale that has been sweeping up the coast from the South, and of the fleet of 10 ships due to reach port this morning, only two arrived. Others are expected to straggle in during the day. Most ships are from 12 to 36 hours late.

Tides are running high, the rise of 11.8 feet yesterday, being exceeded by a scheduled rise of 12 feet today.

While the normal rise was 12 feet, the gauge at the Charles River dam read 13.43 feet at the peak of the high tide.

One side of T-wharf was inundated and patrons of tea rooms and restaurants were forced to enter and leave on the high side of the structure. Many patrons arrived in taxicabs which deposited them dry-shod at restaurant doors.

Here's a Goulash For Politicians

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Massachusetts Republican leaders are planning to have the towns of Wendell and Leverett report their returns early in the November election to give a boost to Republican morale in the State.

They chose Wendell and Leverett, not only because combined vote of the towns ought to be strongly Republican, but because Wendell is the first name of Willkie, their Presidential candidate, and Leverett the first name of Saltonstall, their gubernatorial candidate.

They overlooked the fact, but both towns are located in Franklin County and Franklin happens to be the first name of President Roosevelt.

Harvard Lecturer Named

Alfred North Whitehead, Harvard Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, has been appointed Ingersoll Lecturer of Philosophy for the current academic year, the University announced today. He will deliver the annual Ingersoll lecture on the "Immortality of Man" at the Harvard Divinity School next April.

Lightning Scores 20 Hits On Empire State Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3—Although there are no outward indications, New York's Empire State Building has been struck by lightning 20 times since last April. A detailed record has been kept by Paul C. Edward, youthful engineer from General Electric's lightning experiment laboratory here.

Assigned during the summer to cover photographically the lightning bolts that struck the skyscraper, Mr. Edwards obtained oscillograms of 18 of the 20 strokes and a number of fine photographs of strokes which met the tallest building in the world at night. Mrs. Elsa Edwards, his wife, helped change film and keep the records.

It was a much better season for lightning than last year when another couple's all-summer vigil was rewarded by only a single bolt, but not so good as some other season since GE started the unusual study back in 1935 under direction of Dr. Karl B. McEachron.

The fundamental idea of the research is to obtain data for improving the lightning protection of power lines. The main battery of cameras is located on the 39th floor of 500 Fifth Avenue, the building across 42nd street from the New York Public Library, and a remote control automatic camera is on the roof of the Printing Crafts Building in Eighth Avenue. This one take a right angle view of bolts hitting the Empire State structure, and with photos made from 500 Fifth Avenue enable researchers to make three dimensional models of the strokes and to calculate their length, speed and other characteristics.

Clouds, static in his radio set and telephone calls from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey gave Edwards warning of most of the approaching storms.

Spotlight Turns to the WPA And Bearing on Presidency

Continued from Page 1

of WPA workers made in Boston by this paper. The pro-Roosevelt swing measured nearly 9 to 1 among those questioned as to their Presidential preferences.

Denial of political significance in the October increase is made by WPA officials.

The rise is seasonal, they declare, and is only what ordinarily happens in the autumn, regardless of elections, because of many people ending their summer work at the beaches, in the mountains, etc., and coming back on the WPA.

Also it is said by the WPA that the present advance in WPA numbers was made in line with quotas presented to Congressional leaders earlier this year during consideration of the WPA appropriation.

However, an examination of figures released by the WPA during the past few years does not apparently bear out the claim of seasonal increase. In the years in which there was no Presidential election, the increases have been small or—as in one year—there was a decline.

Seasonal Rise

Skepticism of the argument of a seasonal rise in WPA unemployment has also been furthered by the fact that industrial employment commonly picks up in the fall and just now shows a decided betterment.

On the other hand, it is granted that the WPA had been trimmed sharply this spring and that there are many on or wanting to get on the WPA who may not find jobs in the general industrial upturn.

Taking the figures year by year, in 1936 the WPA pay roll rose 8,133 from August to September, and 7,049 from September to October—a total of 15,812 in the two months preceding the last presidential election. By December the pay roll had slipped back 14,390, from its high point in October, coming down to 792 of what it had been in August.

Slight Advance

In 1937, when there was no election, the rise in WPA workers from August through November amounted to only 2,059.

In 1938 the increase from August through November was 1,061.

In 1939 there was a drop of 5,177 between August and November.

As to the improvement in employment over the country, the National Industrial Conference Board has just estimated that there was a decline in the total of the jobless of 622,000 in August as compared with July.

As to Massachusetts, the following report on employment, made without reference to the WPA, was obtained this week from Frank V. Bistrup, Secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts:

"Usually there is quite a strong upturn in employment in industry following the summer months, which is general for all industry.

"With reference to business conditions, Massachusetts industry is now rising on an upward trend that started in 1938 and has been consistently increasing. This brought September close to the 1929 level in orders. I expect to see the trend continue in October and probably November, though it may then take the usual seasonal downturn toward the close of the year.

"Because orders precede production, it is expected that employment will continue at an increasingly higher level to the end of the year.

"Many concerns have already taken orders which will insure capacity production for several months to come. This is particularly true of the metal working industry which in its various branches is perhaps the leading industry of the state."

Bostonians Urged To Avoid Tax Rush

Because he expects the usual lull for the next fortnight and a subsequent rush to pay taxes, which will mount until the deadline Nov. 1, Merritt Thompson, City Collector, today urged Boston taxpayers who have not yet paid their 1940 real estate taxes to do so now, and thus avoid the last-minute crowd.

Tax bills were due Oct. 1, and if still unpaid by the final deadline Nov. 1, will have interest added, figured from Oct. 1, Mr. Thompson pointed out. This same system applies to all cities and towns in Massachusetts.

Collections are running considerably ahead of last year, when the tax rate was not announced until September, Mr. Thompson said. He made no estimate as to what proportion of the city's 107,000 annual real estate tax bills have been paid so far, but said the number is "gratifying."

Bay State WPA Workers

The number of WPA workers in Massachusetts in the months preceding and following the date of the Presidential election early in November, as given out by the WPA during the past few years, shows the following:

	1936 (Presidential Election)	1937	1938	1939	1940 (Presidential Election)
August	95,069	60,896	128,522	84,354	66,200
September	103,202	61,355	130,059	74,219	66,200
October	110,251	61,382	132,981	77,362	74,945
November	109,969	62,955	129,583	79,187	....
December	95,861	74,544	127,845	89,968	....

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY TO THE JUDGE?

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Find out for yourself that traveling *can* be *fun* - and next time take the train.

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BOSTON *and* MAINE

Defense Study Centers in Boston

Wide World

United States-Canadian Joint Defense Board

Shown as they met in session at the Boston Navy Yard. Starting at left and going around the table, they are: H. L. Keenleyside, Department of External Affairs, Canada; Capt. L. W. Murray, R. C. N., Deputy Chief of Naval Staff of Canada; Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Royal Canadian Air Force; Brigadier K. Stuart, Deputy Chief of General Staff, Canada; O. M. Biggar, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, Chairman; Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Commander, Fourth Army Area; C. Bissell, John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, State Department; C. K. Gailey.

Willkie Tour Covers Three States in N. E.

Itinerary of Wendall L. Willkie's campaign tour through Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday has been announced by Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., eastern division director of the Republican Presidential campaign.

Mr. Willkie will arrive at Stamford, Conn., by train, Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, at 8:45, where he will start his three-State tour by motor. His schedule follows:

Leave Stamford at 9:05 a. m.; arrive Norwalk 9:30 a. m.; leave Norwalk 9:45 a. m.; arrive Bridgeport 10:30 a. m.; leave Bridgeport 11:30 a. m.; arrive Waterbury 12:45 p. m.; leave Waterbury 2:15 p. m.; arrive Hartford 3:15 p. m., talk in Bushnell Park; leave Hartford 4:15 p. m.; arrive New Haven 5:30 p. m. (board train), talk at Area at 8:30 p. m., board train at 10 p. m. to New London.

Thursday, Oct. 10—Rhode Island: Arrive New London, Conn., 9 a. m.; leave New London 9:30 a. m.; arrive Westerly, R. I., 10:00 a. m.; leave Westerly 10:10 a. m.; arrive East Greenwich 11:00 a. m. (detrain to auto caravan for the day); arrive River Point 11:30 a. m.; leave River Point 11:45 a. m.; arrive Woonsocket 1:15 p. m. (lunch); leave Woonsocket 2:45 p. m.; arrive Attleboro 3:30 p. m.; leave Attleboro 3:45 p. m.; arrive Providence 4:30 p. m. (to train for dinner and rest; leave train at 8:15 o'clock for racetrack for talk at 9 p. m., return for train at night).

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will meet Mr. Willkie when he crosses the Massachusetts line for the first time Thursday afternoon and will accompany him to Attleboro and back to the Rhode Island line, it was announced at the Governor's office today. On Friday, when the Presidential candidate makes his principal Bay State tour, the Governor will accompany him during a greater part of the day.

Friday, Oct. 11: Massachusetts: Arrive New Bedford 8:45 a. m.; detrain to auto caravan for the day; leave New Bedford 9:20 a. m.; arrive Fall River 10:00 a. m.; leave Fall River 10:20 a. m.; arrive Taunton 11:00 a. m.; leave Taunton 11:20 a. m.; arrive Brockton 12:05 p. m.; leave Brockton 12:30 p. m., drive to Boston; luncheon at Somerset Hotel 1:20 to 2:30 p. m.; arrive Lynn 3:15 p. m., talk from steps of City Hall; leave Lynn 3:45 p. m.; to Boston by way of Salem; arrive Boston 4:15 p. m.; parade down town Go aboard special train 5:00 p. m., arrive Hotel Statler 5:00 p. m., dinner and rest; leave for evening address at National League Field at 8:00 p. m., radio address 8:30 to 9 p. m. over NBC Blue Network.

Saturday, Oct. 12: Massachusetts: Leave Boston 8:15 a. m.; arrive Haverhill 8:45 a. m.; leave Haverhill 9:15 a. m.; arrive Lawrence 9:40 a. m.; leave Lawrence 10:10 a. m.; arrive Lowell 10:40 a. m. (detrain to auto caravan); leave Lowell 11:10 a. m.; arrive Worcester 12:50 p. m.; leave Worcester 1:10 p. m.; arrive Springfield 2:40 p. m.; leave Springfield 3:10 p. m.; arrive Pittsfield 4:50 p. m.; leave Pittsfield 5:20 p. m.; arrive Albany, N. Y., 7:00 p. m., leave train for hotel, leave hotel at 8 o'clock p. m. for address at 8:30 p. m.

Free tickets to the Willkie rally at National League Baseball Park on the night of Oct. 11, are being distributed by the Republican State Committee. Those desiring tickets may obtain them at Room 701, No. 6 Beacon Street, or by calling Miss Coleman, Capitol 0520, the Committee on Arrangements for the Willkie Auto Cavalcade announced today.

Although there is no charge for the tickets, admission to the rally is being restricted to ticket holders to make certain that the more than 50,000 persons expected to attend the rally may enter the park.

Navy Buys Yacht

NEW YORK (AP) — Harold S. Vanderbilt's yacht, Vara, used as tender for three America's cup defenders, has been purchased by the Navy Department for $125,000, it was announced at the New York Navy Yard. The yacht

Wee Scots Safe From War Like Yankee Trees to Climb

Two Scottish lads in Gordon plaid, 3,000 miles away from home, paused long enough today in a discovery of America from the vantage-point of their new home in Brookline to squeeze in an "interview" with two representatives of the press.

The boys, Ian and Donald Cruickshank of Horsham, England have been in the United States less than a week, but have reached at least two conclusions: (1) That the complexities of United States currency can be mastered. (2) That American trees are as easy and satisfactory for climbing purposes as those at home.

Horsham, it developed, was no longer home, merely a point of easy identification. "We had no home," Ian said, "We had lodgings in London."

"That is, they were in a suburb of London," he continued, "but we quickly made off as the suburbs grew rather bad."

Certain of Victory

With the brevity of an exclamation point, they dismissed the war, certain that "our fellows" would overcome their opponents. Only apparent effect of the war, beyond taking them away from their parents in England, was to provide them with metal identification disks and certain ambitions.

Ian, a few days short of 10, wants a pilot's wings; Donald, 8, prefers the Navy. "He wants to be a Captain," said Ian, the more communicative of the pair.

From there on, the interview was managed by the young evacuees, with interviewers becoming interviewees. The boys asked questions, both personal and otherwise, finding a brief kinship with the writer when he disclosed that "way back" his family came from Scotland. The feeling of common ground succumbed however to admiration of the photographer's equipment and art, resulting in a politely worded request for the used flash bulbs. These, it was learned, would be used as hand grenades.

While the young Scots helped the photographer pack his kit, the "news-gatherer" as they termed him learned from the boys' hostess, Mrs. Sidney Dalrymple, that they had arrived in Boston with 28 other evacuees earlier this week. Their train to Liverpool where they embarked was bombed; there were frequent reports of submarines during the crossing.

In Home of Friends

In better plight than their fellow refugees who will go to strange homes, the Cruickshanks are established in the home of friends of their parents, Dr. Dalrymple is a former student of the boys' father.

As the boys are already fairly well-versed in Latin and French, their classification at Fessenden School in Newton where they begin studies next Monday, may be difficult, Mrs. Dalrymple said. The visiting Scotsmen, however, indicated that they are anticipating going to school in America with some pleasure.

The interim will be spent becoming "acclimated," a word which apparently to the young Scots, at least, means more exploration, tree-climbing, bicycling and becoming better acquainted with Blitzen van Orten, a well-mannered German dachshund which gives evidence of establishing a strong tie with these newcomers, despite strained relations between their respective homelands.

Division Transfer To Ayer Proposed

United States Army officials today discussed transfer of the First Division from Governor's Island, N. Y., to Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., at a conference at the Army Base in Boston.

Maj-Gen. Karl Truesdell, Division Comamnder, conferred with Maj-Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area comprising New England.

The division of 8,000 men from New York is one of the units from outside New England which will be brought here in what is believed to be a plan to use enlisted men to teach soldiers inducted for one year's training by selective service.

U. S.-Canada Plans Include Sea Defense

Disclosing that the military plans of the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board embrace the idea of stopping any potential enemy several hundred miles at sea, east of the Maritime Provinces and New England, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, chairman of the American division, and other members of the Board were on their way to Halifax, N. S., today.

They left Boston on the Yarmouth boat late yesterday after a day of scanning proposals for the defense of the strategic northeast corner of the Western Hemisphere, an area containing concentrated population, wealth, and industrial power.

Hospital Probe In Bristol County Is Early Prospect

Charges that illegal sales of tallow and waste products are being made at the Bristol County Tuberculosis Hospital and that county employees have been making political signs promoting the re-election of a county commissioner, are to be discussed at a conference between the Bristol County Commissioners and Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, the Commissioner disclosed today.

Although the Commissioner received an invitation from the Bristol County Commissioners to attend a meeting of the commissioners next Tuesday, Mr. Lyman said he may be forced to request a postponement.

Commissioner Lyman and several officials of his department recently made a thorough investigation of conditions at the Bristol County Industrial Farm, during which he uncovered evidence of mal-administration at the hospital, he said.

Mr. Lyman said much of the material gathered through his investigation is now in the hands of William C. Crossley, District Attorney of the Southern District.

By a Staff Photographer

Donald Cruickshank — He's a Scot

Blitzen van Orten — He's a German

Ian Cruickshank — He's a Scot

Professor Injects Color Into Connecticut Election

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3—Prof. Odell Shepard of Trinity College, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has proved to be the most colorful candidate in the Connecticut election campaign. The Pulitzer Prize biographer, author of "Pedlar's Progress," and more recently of a volume of native lore, "Connecticut Past and Present," has been providing chuckles in the campaign oratory.

Dr. Shepard was named by the Democrats, presumably, to make the same appeal to voters that Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, offers as the Republican Lieutenant Governor. It is his first venture into politics and he makes no pretense to professional standing as a politician.

Dr. Shepard had not been making speeches long before there began to be talk of a song he was singing at Democratic rallies.

One of Dr. Shepard's campaign speeches missed fire. It was a radio talk, and the candidate addressed it directly to one man, David N. Gaines of East Hartland, for many years postmaster of that community. Dr. Shepard made the point that the people of East Hartland feared no third term, nor eighth term, for their postmaster, but continued to regard him as the best man for the job.

Mr. Gaines, who listened to the radiocast, revealed afterward that he was no longer postmaster. He had retired to escape compulsory retirement under a recent law. He said he was "forced out by the New Deal."

Don't for Workers

State employees in the classified service, under Connecticut's merit system law, have learned what their rights and privileges are in political activity. They are few. Personnel Director William H. Downing issued a list of specific "dont's" for State employees which leave voting about the only activity not prohibited.

They may not contribute to any political party. They may attend rallies but not take part. They are not to march in political parades, nor distribute campaign buttons. They are not allowed to transport voters to the polls, nor render any other service on election day.

The regulations shocked some State employees. To the majority, the new rules undoubtedly were pleasing. They made the final break between the old system of enforced campaign levies on everybody with a State job, and the new system of complete divorcement from politics.

Welfare Shift Asked

Elimination of Hartford's six-man Welfare Commission and appointment of a single commissioner to have charge of relief activities is recommended by a special committee appointed by Mayor T. J. Spellacy to investigate that sprawling City department. The board conducted public hearings that lasted several weeks and brought out vague charges of inefficiency and waste of money in relief. The change to a one-man authority would require legislation.

Saltonstall Answers Critics Of His Stand on Age Pensions

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's campaign for re-election was in full swing today following the Chief Executive's bold political declaration that he would not promise sizable old-age pensions to Massachusetts' aged citizens that State finances cannot afford.

While the Democratic Party has been making political capital out of the old-age assistance question, promising to bring about an increase in the monthly minimum benefit from $30 to $40, Mr. Saltonstall at Stockbridge late yesterday based the whole issue on the State's ability to pay.

The Governor pointed out that during his administration he had provided $9,000,000 more in the State budget for old-age assistance than any previous two-year administration and promised to continue adequate benefits.

Faces Issue

Some of the Governor's followers are fearful that the old-age pension issue may be detrimental to his re-election chances, but the Chief Executive appeared ready to accept defeat if his re-election depends upon making promises State finances cannot fulfill, for he said: "In any event, I do not propose to promise something when I know I cannot fulfill the promise."

The Saltonstall address was delivered at the biennal pre-election party staged by Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts at the Heaton Hall Hotel, operated by his son. Persons from more than 80 municipalities in his western Massachusetts district were present at the party.

Among the chief speakers were Mrs. Martha Taft, wife of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, former Presidential candidate; Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York, Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, and Maj. Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

For United Party

Mrs. Taft called for a united party behind Wendell L. Willkie. She charged President Roosevelt is basing his third-term bid on the hope that "the tremendous roar of huge foreign pieces in Europe will persuade the forgotten man to forget that he is still out of a job.

"This nation does not yet have to choose between guns and butter. This is a great, progressive nation of almost unlimited resources and if we harness all our forces under the leadership of one who understands business, we can have both guns and butter."

Representative, Reed attacked the administration's fiscal policy, while Mr. Parkman hit out at those who contend that Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, his opponent, cannot be beaten. He declared it was futile for persons to vote for Mr. Willkie and at the same time to support Senator Walsh who will oppose his policies.

Governor Saltonstall, during his address pointed to the $19,000,000 reduction in the State debt accomplished by his administration, and declared the State's administrative machinery is now more efficient.

Salvation Army To Seek $200,000

A dinner at the Boston City Club next Tuesday evening will set in motion the 1940-1941 annual maintenance drive of the Greater Boston Salvation Army. Leaders in many activities of Boston and nearby cities will sit down together to plan the campaign for $200,000.

The evening will be featured by a parade of Salvation army units. In the line will be included the Cambridge Silver Band; the Palace Songsters; a delegation from the Staniford Street Day Nursery and the Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, as well as the Men's Social Service Department. Most of the 30 units of service will be depicted or explained briefly.

Damon E. Hall, former head of the Boston Bar Association, who led the appeal effort of last year, continues as General Chairman of the campaign organization. He will be assisted by Ernest A. Johnson, a Boston Elevated trustee and a leader in labor circles, as Vice-Chairman. John E. Wilson, President of Batchelder & Snyder, will remain at the head of the largest section of the appeal workers, the Industry and Finance Division. Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company, remains as Campaign Treasurer, while William A. Nicol, who has directed the Greater Boston appeal for 17 years, continues at that post. The Women's Division will be in the hands of Mrs. George R. Fearing.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 240 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m.,
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m).
WRUL (shortwave), 15.13mc (19.8m).
NEW Bedford—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week Nov. 11-16 inc., 9 a. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week Oct. 14-19 inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Oct. 5, 8:30 a. m., Oct. 26, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.13mc (19.8m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL 6.04 mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Freelan O. Stanley

Freelan O. Stanley of Stanley Steamer fame, who passed on in Newton yesterday, was a pioneer both in the development of the automobile and the photographic dry plate.

International attention came to Mr. Stanley and his twin brother, Francis, after they built a steam-propelled vehicle for themselves in 1896—and discovered that other people wanted "steamers," too. When they finally disposed of their interests in 1917, they had built 10,000.

The creative twins previously had developed the Stanley dry plate, considered a revolutionary advance in photography in 1883. They sold out to the Eastman Kodak Company in 1904. They were natives of Kingfield, Maine.

Somerville's Draft Plans

William F. Burns, Somerville Election Commission Chairman, said today the Somerville election machine is geared to register 14,000 men between the ages of 21 and 35 for United States selective service on Oct. 16. The City's 31 precinct polling places will be open from 7 a. m., to 9 p. m., that day for draft registration, and the City will be divided into four districts for draft boards.

Art Exhibitions in Boston—News of Stage, Screen, and Dance

National Crafts Work Display; Woodbury Retrospective Show

By Dorothy Adlow

The Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street, has extended a welcoming hand to fellow craftsmen throughout the country, and for the first time is showing work not executed by its members. The exhibition includes representatives of various centers in the United States, and it aims, as many similar efforts at display have in recent years, to indicate a harmony and basic unity among American artists.

The material was collected during a careful study of the capacity and distribution of American craftwork sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation. While this exhibition contains no surprises or revelations in respect of the general field of handicraft in the United States, it is important in this community because of its extended boundaries.

Now, the Arts and Crafts Society, though hospitable, has not relaxed its critical standards. Many of the decorative objects brought from the four corners of the United States fall below its requirements, but for the time the society wishes to be liberal, and recognizes that there may be merit in diverging methods employed by fellow Americans. What is most important for the time is to promote home talent, to encourage gifted workers who must brave competition with machine and mass production. The feeling apparently is growing that there must be harmony among the workers in handicraft, that they must combine their strength and for the time ignore their differences.

Ceramic wares are prominent in the display. Americans have worked in pottery for elegance and practicality. We observe that the western potters permit themselves more freedom, feel less obligated to use the wheel with its restraining influences. They achieve perhaps more spontaneous results, if less flawless. Our ceramists here are firmly disciplined and they might find the western freedom an artistic fault rather than a virtue. True, our Indians have never used the wheel and they still ignore it, yet some of their pottery is as we know, is unsurpassed. But there is a difference between casual practice, forgiving as it does all the accidentals, and performance from an intuitive discipline with which some men are happily born. We are inclined to feel a little disturbed by the freer methods fostered in the West, for they may engender carelessness and a slackening.

Such freedom has run its course in the art of modern painting. It commenced with Impressionism, which was misunderstood by some as being a more dispatchful and less wearisome way of saying things. Soon they lost all articulation, and produced pictures that were neither well made nor spontaneously felt. On the whole, we are inclined to lean toward the more solemn and sternly disciplined handiwork of our own New England workers, hoping that there will occasionally rise among them some bolder individuals who can adhere to discipline and command it occasionally for more daring use.

Shown besides are silverware and woven and embroidered textiles. Influences have come from abroad, as first-class craftsmen have been forced to migrate from their native lands. They set us a good example and bestow upon us their rich talents. American handicraft shows influences from the Viennese workshops, Danish, French, and other sources. It also bears traces of the American tradition in decorative art.

* * *

Teachers' College

In Collins Hall at Teachers' College, Huntington Avenue, is a memorial exhibition of the pictures of Charles H. Woodbury. It is a sort of retrospective so arranged that the visitor may follow the changes in the painter's style over four decades. We say "changes" when really it wasn't that, for Mr. Woodbury remained true to his own imagination, and his style was more or less uniform over the years.

He loved nature, and to express his exuberance he used his brush freely and spontaneously in the broad sweeping stroke that has received so much encouragement in the last half century. He was devoted to the seacoast, the towering, jutting ledges pounded by the rough, surging sea. It was the Maine coast that Charles Woodbury knew so well in its many moods. His palette was accommodated to his needs. Sometimes the colors rose to high key; often they remained pearly and soft. But there seemed to be no system, no dominating logic to tie the artist down; he sang forth and did not pause to shape the syllables too carefully. He was carried away by the grandeur of the subject, and his technique fulfilled his need with a degree of adequacy. His pictures will be marked for the personal feeling expressed, for the allusive atmospheric quality. To us it seems they would have been stronger still had there been a firmer substructure of design.

Compared with other marine painters of his day, Charles Woodbury was more personal in his depiction, less heedful of photographic considerations. He said more than a camera could record, for while his colleagues may have shaped the crest of a wave more accurately, Charles Woodbury was able to express its force.

Scene From "Jeu de Cartes"

To be given by the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe at several performances in the week of Nov. 4, at the Boston Opera House.

Plays as They Come and Go

The Theater Guild and Gilbert Miller plan a three-day engagement for "Twelfth Night" at New Haven, starting on Oct. 17, to precede the fortnight's stay at the Colonial Theater in Boston. Players in addition to Helen Hayes, Maurice Evans, June Walker and Sophie Stewart, who have been announced previously, include Mark Smith as Sir Toby, Norman Lloyd as Sir Andrew, Robert Speaight, Donald Burr, Philip Huston, Wallace Acton, Ellis Irving, Alex Courtney, George Keane, Raymond Johnson, and Anthony Ross.

* * *

"Boyd's Shop," the first new St. John Ervine play to reach Broadway in a decade, will arrive at the Booth Theater on Oct. 15, with the players now appearing at the Copley Theater, Boston. Whitford Kane, Hiram Sherman, and Helen Trenholme head the cast. The last Ervine play to open in New York was "The First Mrs. Fraser," in 1929. "Boyd's Shop" has not been seen in London to date.

* * *

Jasper Deeter's Hedgerow Theater will present two of its most popular productions at the Bucks County Playhouse, New Hope, Pa., on alternate Saturdays in November. On Nov. 2, Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones" will be performed, and "Twelfth Night" will be given on Nov. 16. There will be matinee and evening performances. The Hedgerow Theater, now in its eighteenth season, has more than 140 plays in its repertory, of which "The Emperor Jones" has been acted the greatest number of times. Arthur Rich will act the role of the Pullman porter, as he has in this O'Neill melodrama with the Hedgerow company for the past eight years. "Twelfth Night," the Hedgerow's most popular Shakespearean play, has a setting by Raymond Sovey.

* * *

"Beverly Hills," the new comedy by Lynn Starling and Howard J. Green, will open at the Fulton Theater on Nov. 4. Prior to its New York premiere, the producers, Laurence Schwab and Otto L. Preminger, will present the play at Lakewood, N. J. There will also be a series of previews in this city. Violet Heming has replaced Dorothy Hall in a cast which includes Ilka Chase, Helen Claire, Enid Markey, Clinton Sundberg, Robert Shayne, William J. Kelly, Doro Merande, and William Tallman. Mr. Preminger is directing. Donald Oenslager is designing the settings.

* * *

Dwight Deere Wiman plans to put John Van Druten's new comedy, "Old Acquaintance," into rehearsal about Nov. 1. Auriol Lee will relinquish her role in Ruth Chatterton's touring revival of "Pygmalion," when Mr. Wiman needs her to direct "Old Acquaintance."

* * *

The cast of the Day Tuttle-Richard Skinner revival of "Charley's Aunt" is now complete as follows: José Ferrer, Arthur Margetson, Nedda Harrigan, Reynolds Denniston, Thomas Speidel, Katherine Wiman, Phyllis Avery, Mary Mason, J. Richard Jones, Harold De Becker, and Richard Cowdery. Anna Erskine, daughter of John Erskine, has been engaged to assist Joshua Logan in directing the 48-year-old farce. The New York opening will be at the Cort Theater on Oct. 17.

* * *

Maurice Schwartz will open the new season of the Yiddish Art Theater on Oct. 17, with "Esterke," by Aaron Zeitlin. There will be four other plays: "Hotzmach," a musical fantasy by Isaac Manger; "The Storm," a play about Palestine life by I. L. Wohlman; "Sender Blank," a dramatization of a Sholem Aleicham novel by Jacob Rothbaum, and "The New Messiah," a play dealing with problems of American-Jewish life, by Benjamin Ressler. The Yiddish Art Theater playhouse is at Second Avenue and Fourth Street, New York.

G. Maillard Kesslere

Lotte Lehmann

Who will sing in the Morning Musicale series of concerts in the Hotel Statler Ballroom.

News of the Screen

New York

W. G. Van Schmus, managing director of the Radio City Music Hall, has announced three films to follow Columbia's "The Howards of Virginia" at that theater. They are, in this order, "They Knew What They Wanted," with Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard, arriving on Oct. 10; "The Westerner," with Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan; and "Escape," with Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor, Nazimova, Blanche Yurka, Conrad Veidt, Albert and Elsa Basserman, Felix Bressart, and Bonita Granville.

* * *

On Oct. 13, "Gone With the Wind" will end its run at the Astor Theater, to make room for Charlie Chaplin's "The Great Dictator," which is scheduled for a double première at both the Astor and the Capitol, on Oct. 15.

* * *

Tony Martin is to play the role of Frank Merton in "Ziegfeld Girl," which is on the M-G-M fall production list. Others in the cast are Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart, Judy Garland, Lana Turner, Frank Morgan, George Murphy, and Walter Pidgeon. Mervyn Le Roy, who made "Escape," will direct the new musical.

* * *

Hal Roach, Hal Roach, Jr., and a technical crew arrived in New York Tuesday on the Broadway Limited to obtain preparatory material for a film to be called "Broadway Limited." Important roles in the picture will be played by Victor McLaglen, Patsy Kelly, and Zasu Pitts. The production was prepared for the screen by the late Grover Jones.

* * *

Franchot Tone and Geraldine Fitzgerald have been chosen for the stellar roles in "Martin Eden," the new film which James Roosevelt is to produce for Samuel Bronston Productions. "Martin Eden," which will be directed by Lloyd Bacon, is based on a novel by Jack London.

Alexandra Danilova and Leonide Massine

In "Gaité Parisienne," item of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo repertory for the week of Nov. 4 at the Boston Opera House.

Notes on the Dance

The repertory for the engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House follows:

Monday night, Nov. 4—"The New Yorkers," "Jeu de Cartes," "Gaité Parisienne."
Tuesday, Nov. 5—"Jeu de Cartes," "Schéhérazade," "Vienna, 1814."
Wednesday mat., Nov. 6—"Serenade," "The New Yorkers," "Gaité Parisienne."
Wednesday eve., Nov. 6—"Les Sylphides," "Doll Shop," "Vienna, 1814."
Thursday, Nov. 7—"The Nutcracker," "Afternoon of a Faun," "The New Yorkers."
Friday, Nov. 8 — "Les Sylphides," "Schéhérazade," "Vienna, 1814."
Saturday mat., Nov. 9—"Jeu de Cartes," "The Nutcracker."
Saturday eve., Nov. 9—"Serenade," "Jeu de Cartes," "The New Yorkers," "Vienna, 1814."

* * *

Folk Dance Course

A course in folk dancing will be given in the Lee Auditorium at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, from Oct. 14 to Dec. 9, on Monday evenings from 6 to 7.

Louise Chapin, branch teacher of the English Folk Dance Society of America, will conduct American country dances; Kathrine Schroeder, director of dance at Radcliffe College, Russian and Slavic dances; Gertrude Rieschke, who has taught folk dancing in Middlebury College, and at the Boston International Institute, Scandinavian dances, and Mme. Letitia Brugnani, formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, and a member of the Boston International Institute, Czech and Moravian dances. Mme. Brugnani will direct the International Folk Dance Ball in November.

* * *

New Dance Workshop

In announcing the opening of her new Dance Workshop at 334 Newbury Street, Mary Starks, Boston dancer and teacher, writes in part:

"It seems to me impossible to undertake a new season of work in the creative arts without inquiring for what purpose and with what right artists may continue to speak in so war-torn and tragic a world. . . .

I believe . . . that the creative arts supply a part of the vision which all men hold for the future of themselves and their brothers. Conscious participation in one of the arts enables the mind and spirit to become articulate and expressive.

"The medium of movement, with the body as its instrument, enables the whole man to discover and integrate himself for his particular part in that future."

* * *

American Common

An exhibition of African dancing and African drums will be given by Toniea Massaquoi (Frank Roberts) from Liberia, Asadata Dafori from Sierre Leone, Effiom Odok from Nigeria, and somebody designated simply as MacFoy, at the American Common, World's Fair, New York, Saturday evening.

Mr. Roberts made his first notable appearances with the Hampton Institute Creative Dance Group, and Asadata Dafora was producer of and participant in the exciting African dance-dramas, "Kykunkor" and "Zunguru."

Other dance events scheduled for this week at the American Common are the regular Thursday evening American Square Dance Night, and Favorite Dances of Many Countries on Friday evening. The African Dances of Saturday night will be followed by Open House of Dancing on the Green.

Sunday will be Sons of Italy Day in the Italian Week begining at the American Common on Oct. 6. There will be music programs in the afternoon, and a presentation of "Pagliacci" by the San Carlo Opera Company in the evining

Remo Bufano's Marionettes will be shown on Monday, Neapolitan Night, and Wednesday will be Social Service and Children's Day. The Wednesday evening program is scheduled as Metropolitan Opera Night.

The San Carlo company will present "Madam Butterfly" on Friday evening, and Saturday, afternoon and evening, will be given over to speeches by Mayor La Guardia, Giovanni Martinelli, and others. Tuesday is announced as Civil Service Day, Friday as Labor Day. The Coro Folkloristico d' Italia will take part in the Sunday, Monday, and Saturday programs.

* * *

Dance Guild in Cincinnati

A Dance Guild has been formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of co-ordinating the scattered dance activities in that vicinity, and to promote interest in the dance. Membership is open to dancers and to all who are interested in dancing "from any point of view."

By enlisting the combined talents of dancers, composers, musicians, choregraphers, stage and costume designers, electricians and other stage craftsmen, resident in or near Cincinnati, it is hoped that several major productions will be put on during the season, by local people, as well as by such imported groups as the Ohio University Dance Club.

In addition, the Guild expects to support a Dance Choir for those who desire "recreational activity with an artistic purpose," and to present studio performances by small groups within the Guild, from time to time.

Ludwig Lefebre, at the College of Music, is the production director.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Boyd's Shop," comedy by St. John Ervine. Featuring Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon and Berton Churchill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Private Affairs," with Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. 2, 5, 8:05. "New Moon," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:16, 6:15, 8:20.

Fenway—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Good-bye Mr. Chips," Robert Donat and Greer Garson. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Easy Living," Jean Arthur. 1, 4:35 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Wyoming," starring Wallace Beery. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9:15 a. m., 12:35, 6:35. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rise. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 1:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Up in the Air," with Frankie Darro. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Three Men from Texas," with William Boyd. 11:50 a. m., 6:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

State—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Dramatic Scenes of First Year of World War II." "A Woman Buys a Hat." "Have You Met Yvette?" "Our Gang Comedy." "Community Sing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Foreign Newsfronts." "Stephen Foster Operetta." "Florida Sports." "Sugar in the South." "Hollywood Stars at Home," two cartoons and 20 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Linda Darnell. "Star Dust," with John Payne and Robert Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Whole Town's Talking," with Edward G. Robinson. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Haunted House," with Marcia Mae Jones. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

Uptown—
"The Return of Frank James," with Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "The Man I Married," with Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "March of Time." 4:45, 6:15, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.
Capitol: Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "The Great McGinty," A. Tamiroff. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Saturday's Children," J. Garfield and Anne Shirley. "On Their Own." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and J. MacDonald. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Boys From Syracuse." Allan Jones and Joe Penner. "Golden Gloves." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2, 5:53, 9:26. "I Was An Adventuress." 3:57, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Moris. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:35 6, 9:20. "Cross Country Romance." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones and Joe Penner. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 3:21, 9:21. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Hot Steel," Richard Arlen and A. Devine. "Grand Ole Opry." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 3:15, 9:30. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner, 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 3:23, 9:38. "Gold Rush Maisie" Ann Sothern. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "My Love Came Back." "Girl From Avenue A." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Untamed," Ray Milland. Akim Tamiroff. 2:03, 7, 9:45. "Sandy Is a Lady." 1:50, 8:33.
Park: "Irene," "Phantom Rider." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:09, 9:09. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:54, 7:54.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. 2:30, 8:15. "Four Sons," Don Ameche. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.
Mystic: "Anne of Windy Poplars," 2, 8:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy, 3:30, 6:50, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Florian," Robert Young. "Saint Takes Over." 1:45 and 6.
Orpheum: "Doctor Takes a Wife," "Half Sinner." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Gold Rush Maisie," Anne Sothern. 1:45, 8. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 3:25, 9:40.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Military Academy." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 3:44, 8:30. "Captain Is a Lady," Charles Coburn. 2:35, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "House Across the Bay," Joan Bennett and George Raft. "Safari." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "San Francisco," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "South of Pago Pago." "The Man I Married," Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "Ramparts We Watch."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Heraholt. "Island of Doomed Men," Peter Lorre and Rochelle Hudson.
Strand: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer.

REVERE — Boulevard: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7.
Revere: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Beyond Tomorrow," C. Winninger and J. Parker. "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns and Mischa Auer. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "My Love Came Back," "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Little Old New York," Richard Greene, Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. "Zanzibar," Lola Lane and James Craig. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Saturday's Children," John Garfield. "Murder in the Air," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Captain Is a Lady," Charles Colburn. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Turnabout," C. Landis and J. Hubbard. "Hidden Enemy." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Enemy Agent." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 3:20, 9:05. "Opened by Mistake," Charles Ruggles. 2:00, 7:35.
Princess: "Our Town," Frank Craven and M. Scott.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "River's End." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Maryland," Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves." 1:46 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Untamed," Ray Milland, Patricia Morison and Akim Tamiroff. "Mad Men of Europe." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Maryland," Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. "Girl in 313," Kent Taylor and Florence Rice. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: Walt Disney Festival featuring "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Also "Ferdinand the Bull," "The Fractical Pig," "Donald's Lucky Day," and "The Ugly Duckling." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "The Way of All Flesh." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Florian," Robert Taylor and and Helen Gilbert. 2:36, 8:06. "Women in War," Wendy Barrie. 2:15, 6:40, 9:48.

Pins, Needles, And Mr. Rome

Among the Yale graduates who have made news in the theater is Harold J. Rome, who wrote the songs and lyrics in "New Pins and Needles," the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union musical revue coming to the Plymouth Theater on Oct. 14.

After attending Trinity College for two years he entered Yale, receiving his A. B. degree in 1929. His income during these years was derived from work as a pianist in jazz bands and writing scores for ballet and dance groups.

As a member of the Yale Band he went to Europe on four occasions and earned enough to enter the Law College at the same university. But after two years of law he turned to architecture. A fair reputation as a painter and water colorist predisposed him in that direction. He emerged with another degree, that of Bachelor of Fine Arts, and dreams of building skyscrapers in New York.

But when he got to New York he found that there was no demand for architects. He went to work for Lescaze, the designer. The salary was nothing. He supported himself and his job by his music.

He started on the summer theater and hotel circuit. In three years he wrote a half-dozen revues, and about 90 songs and lyrics. Here and there he managed to sell a song. He auditioned right and left for commercial producers, for the Shuberts who decided his satire was too biting, for Alex Yokel, for Henderson.

Finally Louis Schaffer, Labor Stage manager, decided to do a "left" revue and Rome was selected. For a year rehearsals were held, premieres announced and postponed, members of the I. L. G. W. U. were trained as performers.

The revue was finally staged, the critics invited. Most of them approved. That was in 1937. Since then "Pins and Needles" has been through two new editions, the latest of which is now on tour, and more than 1,100 performances.

Rome has written a musical for Max Gordon, "Sing Out the News," and a few songs for "Streets of Paris."

Joslyn in Cast

Allyn Joslyn, Binnie Barnes, Joan Storm, Gloria Dickson, and Lee Cobb were engaged last week for featured roles in "This Thing Called Love," which stars Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. Alexander Hall is the director.

Alfredo Valente

Argentinita (Right) and Pilar Lopez

The dancer and her company will appear in Jordan Hall Nov. 8-9.

To Give Brazilian Music

Nelson A. Rockefeller, president of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, recently appointed as co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American Republics by the Council of National Defense, announces that Dr. Armando Vidal, the Brazilian Commissioner General to the New York World's Fair and the Museum of Modern Art will sponsor a Festival of Brazilian Music in the auditorium of the Museum from Oct. 16 through Oct. 20, in connection with the exhibition of the paintings of Candido Portinari, Brazilian artist, which opens at the Museum on Oct. 9.

Each program will feature folk source music as well as at least one modern composition new to this country. They will be under the direction of the Brazilian composer and conductor, Burle Marx, who organized and conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra of Rio de Janeiro. Associated with Mr. Marx in conducting and organizing the festival will be Hugh Ross, director of the Schola Cantorum.

The first program will be given on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, and Thursday afternoon, Oct. 17; the second, Friday evening, Oct. 18, and Saturday afternoon, Oct. 19; the third, Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 20.

Costume Art Exhibition

New York

Through Oct. 6, the Museum of Costume Art, 630 Fifth Ave., is holding a special exhibition, the theme of which is implicit in its title, "The Neighborhood Playhouse from 1915-1940." The exhibition, open to the public daily except Sunday from 10 to 5:30, is planned by its sponsors to indicate one phase in the development of the American theater during a quarter of a century.

Like the Provincetown Playhouse and the Washington Square Players, the Neighborhood Playhouse was founded in 1915 away from the New York theatrical district. Aline Bernstein, Donald Oenslager, Dorothy Sands, Ian Maclaren, Albert Carroll, Jessica Dragonette, Jo Davidson, Aline MacMahon are only a few of the many theater people who have worked in the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Amusements

BOSTON (STAGE)

Plymouth—Last 5 Times | MAT. TODAY

SAM H. HARRIS presents
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE
A New Comedy by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
Authors of "THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER"
With
ERNEST TRUEX | JEAN DIXON | BERTON CHURCHILL
EVES.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, $.55, $.55
MATS.: THURS-SAT., $1.65, $1.10, $.55, $.35

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. SAT.
254 HUNTINGTON AVE.—PHONE COM. 4420
OSCAR SERLIN presents CLARENCE DAY'S
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY & RUSSEL CROUSE
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Tickets Also at Filene's and Jordan's
Evgs. $1 to $2.50 Mat. Wed., Sat., $1 to $2 Plus Tax

COPLEY NOW PLAYING
COPLEY PRODUCTIONS PRESENT
WHITFORD KANE in
ST. JOHN ERVINE'S NEW COMEDY
BOYD'S SHOP
with HIRAM SHERMAN • HELEN TRENHOLME
• WILLIAM POST, JR., and Distinguished Cast
EVES.: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Wed. and Sat. Mats.: 50c, 75c, $1.00 plus tax.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW
TYRONE POWER—DEAN JAGGER
'Brigham Young—Frontiersman'
also "ONE CROWDED NIGHT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
WALLACE Beery "Wyoming"
Also
"Dr. Kildare Goes Home"

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Singing Seaman

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter One

There was excitement in the little fishing village of Trewarthy, when a glistening white schooner cast anchor at dawn in the offing, for it was rarely that a vessel of her proportions found occasion to visit this nook of the Cornish coast. And when presently she was seen to be dropping a boat, the villagers ran in a body down to the beach.

They watched the boat approach, pulled by four vigorous oars, till in shallow water a man sprang out of the stern sheets to come splashing through the surf in sea-boots and oilskins.

"Ahoy!" he was hailing. "Ahoy there! Is this Trewarthy"

They raced down the sands to his hail.

"Ay, surely!" they told him.

"Then maybe," he bawled, "there's a lad here named Courage."

On this there pushed through the throng a strongly built youth.

"Yes, my name is Courage," he answered. "What do you want with me?"

"Cap'n Rammle's compliments, and he'll be pleased if you'll step aboard for a word with him."

"If I'll step aboard?" the lad echoed.

"Ay, master," repeated the seaman; then, dropping his voice, he added something which caused the lad's blue eyes to kindle.

"All right!" he assented, and, while the fisherfolk gaped in amazement, he stepped aboard the boat and was borne to the ship, where a red-bearded man stood and watched him come over the side, then nodded and without a word led the way aft.

A Long-Awaited Moment

As he followed, Jim was hard put to master his feelings. Could this be the moment of which he had so long been dreaming?

"Now," said the red-bearded man, a giant of a fellow, seating himself at the table in his cabin and motioning Jim to stand facing him. "Now, my lad, my name is Rammle and this good ship is 'The Silver Star.' Ever heard tell of me?" His hard eyes pierced Jim as he spoke.

Jim returned the close look without flinching.

"No," he responded. "But your sailor on the beach said you'd brought me a message."

"Well, that's as may be," Captain Rammle said guardedly. "I've to prove you first. Your name's Courage, Christian name?"

"Jim, sir."

"Very well, Jim Courage. Next tell me this: have you reason to expect news from foreign parts?"

Jim caught at his breath.

"Yes!" he cried.

"Then sail ahead with your yarn, and no tacking," growled Rammle.

There was silence while Jim Courage collected his thoughts. He could hear the water lapping against the ship's sides and the humming of the breeze in the cordage and spars, and through the open porthole he could glimpse the red cliffs with the cluster of white-washed cottages at their base. Among them he could almost distinguish his own.

Then Jim found his voice. "I was taken to Trewarthy," he began, "when I was quite small, by my elder brother who put me in charge of my aunt. I ought to explain that my brother and I are orphans."

"His name? And the good lady's name?"

"His Christian name is Mark. My aunt's name is Miss Marty. We call her Aunt Deborah."

"And what happened to your brother?"

"He went to sea, to seek a fortune for both of us."

"He went to sea. To seek your fortune. So, so! And did he leave you any word when he went?" The man's keen gaze still devoured Jim.

Standing By

"Any word? Oh, you mean instructions? As soon as he had succeeded, he said, he would send for me; and whoever he sent, or whenever he sent, I must go."

"So you've been standing by, eh? And what is your news of the fortune?"

"We've had none," said Jim. "We've had no word at all from my brother."

"So you've given him up?"

"No, said Jim, his eyes shining. "Mark was never one to go back on his word. I have always believed that sooner or later he would send for me."

"And is that so!" exclaimed Rammle, in a great voice. "Then hark'ee, my lad, while I give you a bit of good hearing. Your yarn's in good trim, for I've had it from your brother. Here's his old shipmate come to take you along to him! There's many a gale Mark and I have weathered together, and many a watch he and I have shared under the stars." The man dealt himself a hearty blow on the chest. "Ay, here I am, laddie!" Mark's old buddy," boomed he.

"And why has Mark sent me along for you? That's a fair question. Why? Because you can't match Red Rammle for straight dealing all the seas over. Red Rammle—ay, that's how they call me on the Pacific. Put it there, friend Jim." Jim's hand was engulfed in the man's great fist.

The captain had broken out into mighty good humor, in pleasure at the success of his mission, thought Jim. And then Jim inquired whither the schooner was bound?

"To the Golden Gate. That's San Francisco, my lad. 'Tis a long cry from Trewarthy," Rammle said, laughing. "Now we'll send you ashore for your kit."

"It will be news for Aunt Deborah, but I will promise to write to her often."

"Surely you will. And you'll give her the humble duty of Mark's loyal buddy."

Off and Away!

Then the boat was manned again to take Jim ashore. "But mind'ee, lad! No lingering!" Rammle roared after him.

So, after packing his traps and bidding Aunt Deborah goodby, Jim took leave of his friends on the beach. And now, as the boat went plunging over the crests, for quite a big sea had begun to run since the morning. Jim watched the home of his boyhood slowly receding and wondered how and when he would see it again. And look! Was that Aunt Deborah's white woolen shawl fluttering? He believed that she was waving it still from her casement.

Aboard once more, he found sail being hoisted already, and Rammle, at his post on deck, sent him forward. Here he was loitering to watch the hands at their work, when his attention was attracted by a young sailor with curiously yellow hair, much the color of corn, who was overhauling the ropes at the heel of the bowsprit and while he worked was singing the snatch of a song:

"On Friday morning as we set sail,
It was not far from land,
O there I espied a fair pretty maid . . ."

Here the sailor paused, cast a hasty glance over his shoulder, then, cocking his eye with peculiar intentness at Jim, lowered his voice and sang on,

"And look out, my lad, for treachery,
Beware of treachery."

(To be continued next Thurday)

Drawn by Emile Weiss for The Christian Science Monitor

A strongly built youth pushed through the throng

Sea Songs

I've heard the sea's soft lullaby
murmured by waves to the firm, white sand,
a gentle tune that was almost shy,
the song of a quiet sea to the land.

Today the wind directs the song
and wild tumultuous strains arise,
as crested waves cavort along
and strive to meet with low-hung skies.

MILDRED MICKERSON

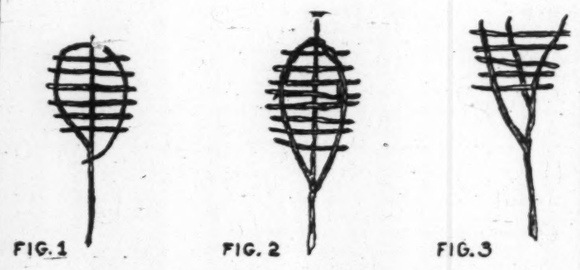


FIG. 1 FIG. 2 FIG. 3

No Dishes Allowed

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Autumn weather and outdoor cookery somehow go together. Perhaps that is because Autumn appetites are keen. Or maybe it is because the heat from a cooking fire is so welcome at this time of the year. What is not so welcome about cooking out-of-doors, however, even in Autumn, is the number of pots and pans required. Perhaps, therefore, this would be a good time to bring up the matter of the kind of cooking that calls for no pots and pans.

Twig and stone cooking it is called, and it starts with the use of the single stick. All of you have done that, of course, with "hot dogs." But what about real broilers? Could you fashion one that would cook a whole steak?

There are several types of broilers. First there is the single forked type that is shown in Figure 1. This broiler is made of a single fork, one in which the branch is left longer than the stick's stem. This pliable branch is then looped around and its end inserted through either a split or a hole in the stem below the fork. Twigs are then woven across the loops.

The Double Fork

The double forked type is shown in Figure 2. Here two branches are left long and twisted about each other across the stem, and then the twigs are again interwoven across the resultant oval. Figure 3 needs no explanation. It is merely a triple branch with twigs across.

There is one thing to remember in making a wood broiler—choose the wood with care! Naturally it must be green wood or it will burn. It should also be pliable, and it should not flavor the food. Maple, ash, ironwood, sassafras and beech are perhaps the best.

Chops, or small portions of meat, may be cooked on a plain forked stick whose ends have been sharpened. This is the only way slabbed meats can be cooked thoroughly all over. For making toast, the plain fork will serve. In either case use slender forks, or the food will be torn when placed on the implement.

Stones make good utensils too. Use a flat solid stone for your cooking, and do not use one that is watersoaked. Place the stone in the fire and heat it until it is nearly red hot. Then remove the stone from the fire and simply place the meat upon it. The heat that remains in the stone will cook the meat.

The Potato's Turn

Potatoes are usually baked outdoors by placing them in hot ashes. Unfortunately this method tends to burn the best of the potato. The better way to cook your potato outdoors is to cover it thickly with clay and then drop it, thus armored, into the fire and let it bake. The result will take longer to achieve but on the whole it is worth it. At least you will not have to eat nearly as much wood ash and charcoal.

As for time-savers, the outdoor meal that tops them all is the twist, combined with the kabob. Here is a complete meal that may be cooked on a single stick and in short order. To go about cooking this feast, first make your twist. Mix up some bisquick or other ready made flour. Knead the batter into a strip and twist it about one end of your green stick. Put your kabob on the other end. Kabobs are made in this fashion. Cut some beef into one inch squares. Cut bacon strips also into one inch pieces. Then slice an onion thinly. Now run first a piece of beef, then a piece of bacon then a slice of onion onto the stick. Repeat this process until all of the food is on the stick. Press the three ingredients closely together into a neat cylinder. Cook both kabob and twist over the fire by placing the stick in a crane and twisting the stick slowly. The twist will then bake, and the meat and onion will cook, and when it is done you will have a fine meal.

TWIST AND KABOB

Why We Need a Lens

Photography Primer—5

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

Let's back-track a little. We have learned that a photograph is a record in light of an illuminated subject towards which the lens or tiny opening of a light-tight box called a camera has been directed and kept open during an interval of time known as an exposure.

It is significant that the term camera, the apparatus with which a photograph is taken, is the Latin word for room. One of the most frequently used analogies in discussing the camera is the alleged story that photography was discovered when someone, upon entering a room darkened by window shutters, saw an image of the outside scene on the wall opposite the covered window. Upon examination, he found a tiny hole in one of the window shutters and rightly concluded that the small hole admitted the outside image into the room.

Through the Pinhole

At this point, let us recall our definition of a photograph. A photograph, we found, was a record in light of an illuminated object. The impression of the outside scene on the wall of the darkened room was made possible by the fact that the scene was lighted by the sky. Because of this, light was reflected from the scene and, traveling in the form of many rays, arrived at the pinhole opening. When the rays reached this pinhole opening, which they must get through in order to reach the wall and thus complete the image, they were slowed down in their forward movement. This slowing down was caused by a sort of congestion, such as that experienced by traffic when, moving in four lanes of a highway, it is suddenly obliged to travel single file along a narrow bridge. This concentration and narrowing down of the light rays made possible the defining of the image on the wall.

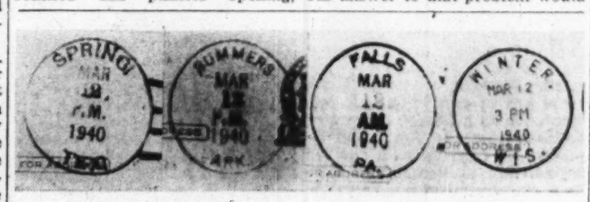
Fundamentally, the dark room "set-up" described above constituted a camera in principle. A more convenient form of camera, though still a far cry from the beautiful and efficient apparatus we know by that name today, was the pinhole camera. This type of camera, which is still being used by some enthusiasts, is a light-tight box at the back of which is a device for holding the sensitve film and at the front a very small hole that produces the phenomenon made possible by the hole in the window shutter of that historic dark room of long ago.

And So, the Lens

Because of the extremely small size of this hole, no larger in fact, than the diameter of a fine needle, relatively little light comes through, thereby greatly prolonging the length of time required to make an impression on the film in the back of the camera. The obvious answer to that problem would be to make a larger hole so that more light might be admitted. But the hitch here is that a very small opening is essential for a well-defined image—the larger opening would result in spreading the light rays, thereby causing indistinctness in the image, that is, an image that is blurry or fuzzy.

This is where the lens comes in. By substituting a lens for the pinhole, we can speed up the recording time, because a lens gathers light more efficiently. The tendency of a lens is to concentrate light rays, whereas the characteristic of the pinhole is to allow the rays to diverge. So it is possible to obtain a sharper (better defined) image with a lens than with a pinhole. Furthermore, the lens provides a larger "opening" than the pinhole, and this lens may be substituted for a still larger one, in order to cut down still more the period of recording, and this substitution effected without the hazard of indistinct pictures.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)



Time Never Stands Still

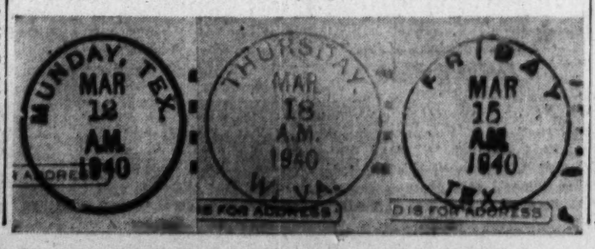
Postmark Scrapbook

It is aptly said that Time marches on. In today's postmarks, you will find ample evidence that time does move rather rapidly, and if you send for those that illustrate this article you will have some interesting additions to your scrapbook.

As we had our President in three places at one time, so do we have the four seasons all at one time. It's awfully hard to believe, but when it is Spring in Texas, Summer(s) is gaily enthroned in Arkansas; at the same time it is Winter in Wisconsin, but Fall(s) is holding its own in Pennsylvania. Looking at it in one way it hardly makes sense, does it? But your scrapbook can't be wrong—there are the postmarks to prove it.

We shouldn't blame you very much if you didn't believe our next statement either, but when it's Munday in northern Texas it's Thursday in West Virginia, and then to top it all off it's also Friday over in eastern Texas, which certainly complicates things, doesn't it? Texas apparently has the edge on West Virginia when it comes to time: Munday and Friday both on the same day while it's only Thursday in West Virginia.

We really enjoyed digging up that one. It is just as much fun for us as it is for you boys and girls. And we hope you will take the time soon to send us some letters to tell us how your postmark scrapbook is coming along and whether you have worked out any new combinations yourselves. Remember, we'll be glad to answer questions, too, and to give you any help we can. R. E. O and J. R. C.



Breakfast on the Moors

The Brontë Children Encounter "Papa"

In a tiny village on the wild Yorkshire Moors in northern England, lived the Brontë family a century ago. There the four children—three girls and a boy—grew up, and there were written the novels and poems which won for two of the sisters, Emily and Charlotte, recognition as being among the most highly talented women writers of their day.

Left much to their own devices, the children played original games of their own invention on their dearly loved moors. Many stories of these games are told in "The Young Brontës," by Mary Louise Jarden, which gives also some delightful pictures of their relationship with their father, who was much preoccupied with political affairs. One of these incidents, we quote below:

Emily ran suddenly to throw open the front door. Like a warm living creature, the air rushing up the Moor poured in upon them, driving out the dampness of the cold hallway, and bringing smells of every growing thing from the sunlit garden.

"And now"—Charlotte turned firmly about—"we must go in to breakfast with Papa. He will be angry if we have kept him waiting."

Charlotte opened the door into Papa's study. Behind her trooped the others.

All they could see of Papa was the wide-spread pages of the Manchester Guardian, gripped by two large red-knuckled hands and topped by a brown forehead with a thin strand of gray hair rising straight up on it, just like Branwell's red tuft.

On the table was spread breakfast: four steaming bowls of porridge and a great pitcher of milk laid on a clean white cloth. Papa's bowl was gray and nearly twice as large as the others.

"Good morning, Papa!" said Charlotte to the Manchester Guardian. The rest took their places in silence about him and unfolded their big linen napkins expectantly.

The porridge smelled particularly good and spicy this morning. Emily's nose quivered, sniffing at it like a little animal. Anne peered anxiously into her bowl to see that it was quite as full as the others. Branwell, who was always ready to eat, seized hold of his spoon and would have started immediately had not Charlotte kicked him beneath the table and whispered:

"Wait until Papa says the blessing. We must none of us do anything that will make us be kept in today."

Branwell dropped his spoon back on the table with a horrible clatter. There was not even a quiver of the Manchester Guardian.

The high cased clock in the hall ticked on and on as Papa read. Emily, by screwing around, could just catch a glimpse of the edge of the page he was reading. She peered as far as she dared. Sinking back in her seat, she held up two significant fingers.

Branwell nearly groaned aloud. Papa on page two! And there were four pages in all! With the porridge growing cold.

Charlotte knew that all the parliamentary speeches were on page two. She tried to frown Branwell down when he put his fingers to his ear and waved the other arm in imitation of an elephant. She wondered curiously what Papa could be reading that absorbed him so unusually long. He was generally content with one or two columns before breakfast. There must be some desperately exciting news. Charlotte tingled to the thought.

Suddenly down came the Manchester Guardian and two fists upon the table. The voice of the Reverend Patrick Branwell Brontë spoke forth loudly and violently across the porridge bowls.

"How much longer shall we endure the rule of that lily-livered wretch who calls himself Prime Minister of England! That abominable weakling, Lord Liverpool!"

Emily and Anne nearly jumped out of their chairs. Charlotte cleared her throat, feeling that it would be impolite not to answer Papa, since he had asked a question.

"Why," she floundered. "That is—I suppose—" But Papa swept her to silence with a wave of his hand.

"Panic! That is what we have. That is the pass to which Lord Liverpool's administration has brought us, panic and ruin for thousands of manufacturers. High taxes!"

Papa's white silk cravat billowed and bulged about his neck as he flung out both arms suddenly. . . .

"What we need is a strong man at the helm. We need the fire which led England to victory at the battle of Waterloo. We need, in short, a statesman like the Duke of Wellington." . . .

Then suddenly, and before any of them had quite dared hope for it, Papa raised both hands for a prayer of grace: . . .

In another minute the children fell to eating with most grateful appetites. Even Papa dipped into his porridge bowl and poured out milk with a genorous hand. The clatter of pewter spoons against the home-baked crockery rose in a rhythmic note.—From "The Young Brontës," by Mary Louise Jarden. (New York: Viking Press.)

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

At this time of the year, especially on moonless nights, the Milky Way is still a fine sight. Indeed, it is the most exciting thing in the sky, for, when you look at the Milky Way, you are not looking at a mere cloud in the sky, you are looking at millions of stars. You are gazing, in fact, at our whole universe spread out in disc-like form above you. It is as if you were sighting through an enormous plate and out toward its edge.

Some notion of the vastness of the sky may be gained by this experience because our universe, despite the fact that it contains millions of stars, is only one of many such island universes. Another may be seen in the constellation of Lyra. It is located between the southernmost stars in the parallelogram portion of the group. Still another star cloud lies close to the outermost star in the handle of the Big Dipper. Use opera glasses or a telescope to see these other universes which the astronomers call Nebulae.

For observation: The constellation of Cygnus, the Swan, sometimes called the Northern Cross, by which form it is more easily recognized.

This constellation will be found almost exactly on the meridian the last part of September and very early in October. That is to say, it is on the line which runs from the North Star directly over your head and down to the exact south. In altitude, the group is about in line with Vega, the blue-white star in Lyra. The upright of the cross runs generally north and south, with the brightest star, Deneb, pointing northward.

Note how Cassiopeia is climbing out of the northeast these nights. At the same time, notice how the Big Dipper continues to swing down into the northwest. Each night these constellations, as well as all others, reach the same point in their circle about the North Star four minutes earlier than on the preceding night.

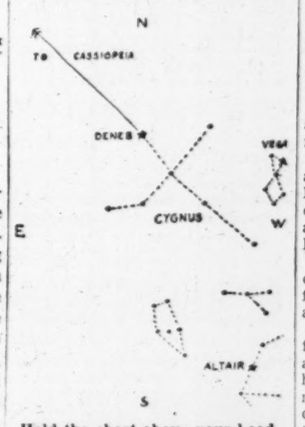
Early Autumn

They must be mixing pigments
Now—the little gnomes
Who paint the autumn colors.
Do they use caves for homes?
And are the secrets written
In brass-padlocked tones?

I would like to steal up—
Of course I'd wear a mask—
And catch one cunning fellow
Busy at his task.
Still I suppose it really
Is a lot to ask.

For, to date, none ever
Saw them work. Ah me!
And yet, and yet, what good fun
Some frosty night to see
Elves on dizzy scaffolds
Tint a maple tree.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER



Hold the chart above your head, the north toward the north and look for its counterpart in the sky.

Tell Us What You Read

When you read a story or article that pleases you, do you enjoy writing to tell someone about it? Many girls and boys have won fine new books for their own libraries by writing, in the Peter White Contest, to tell us what they thought of stories and articles printed on The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

Why not have a go at this contest yourself? We like to know what you enjoy most of what we print, and it will be fun for you to have new books to read and lend to your friends.

The prizes for older boys and girls are awarded four times a year—once every three months. In April, July, October, and January, we announce the names of the writers of the best manuscripts received in the Peter White Contest during the preceding three months. Six books are offered every quarter-year for the six best manuscripts sent in by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years of age. The awards for children under 12 are announced on The Children's Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet and should be from 200 to 300 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every boy or girl who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Commerce and Finance

Defense Contracts for $7,660,000,000 Cleared in Quarter

Business and Industry

Sharp Profits' Rise Seen For Aircraft Units

In spite of the adverse effects of excess profits taxes, sharp earnings gains will be reported for 1940 by aircraft manufacturers, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

A flood of orders from the U. S. Army and Navy, under this country's $15,000,000,000 National Defense Program, has raised the industry's backlog of unfinished business to a level sufficient to maintain operations at current levels throughout 1941.

Plant expansions are under way, in order to take care of domestic business, as well as that recently obtained from foreign powers, particularly Great Britain. With but few exceptions, net profit margins are wider this year than during 1939—a trend promising to continue.

In analyzing the outlook for next year, the survey says: "Aircraft manufacturers are assured of sharply higher business volume and profits throughout 1941, at least. At present, the industry is turning out about 1,000 planes a month, or 12,000 annually. By next year, double this number appears likely, since extensive plant expansion is prevalent throughout the industry.

"With a virtual avalanche of business assured under the new Defense Program, potential earning power is tremendous. However, excess profits and other governmental restrictions will prevent gains in net results from being commensurate with those shown by gross.

"Preliminary estimates of 1940 common share results before and after excess profits taxes under the House Bill follow:

Estimated Excess Profits Tax Effects on Per Share Earnings

	Actual 1939 Earns. After Taxes	Estimated 1940 Earns Before Exc. Prof. Taxes	§Estimated 1940 Earns. After Exc. Prof. Taxes	P. C. Reduct. in Share Results
Aero Supply	$0.29	$1.40	$0.96	31.4
*American Airlines	4.15	5.42	5.42	*nil
Aviation Corporation	¶0.57	†	†	...
Beech Aircraft	¶0.25	†	†	...
Bell Aircraft	0.04	†	†	...
Bellanca Aircraft	¶0.75	†	†	...
Boeing	¶4.55	0.91	0.71	22.0
Brewster Aero	0.02	0.97	0.71	26.8
Consolidated	1.79	0.94	0.70	25.5
Curtiss-Wright	0.39	0.94	0.52	44.7
Douglas	4.81	11.30	7.20	36.2
*Eastern Air Lines	2.06	3.06	3.06	*nil
Fairchild Aviation	1.25	2.73	1.92	29.6
Grumman	1.85	1.91	1.52	20.4
Irving Air Chute	1.93	2.41	2.33	3.4
Lockheed	4.04	3.88	2.47	36.4
Martin (Glenn L.)	3.75	7.55	4.76	37.0
North Am. Aviation	2.06	1.80	1.32	26.7
*Pan Am. Airways	1.46	1.77	1.77	*nil
*Penn-Central Airlines	0.20	0.98	0.98	*nil
Republic Aviation	¶0.65	1.48	0.83	43.9
Sperry Corporation	2.71	4.33	3.18	26.8
*Trans. & West. Air	¶0.23	‡	‡	*nil
United Aircraft	3.53	4.89	3.43	29.9
*United Air Lines	0.21	0.50	0.50	*nil
Waco Aircraft	0.03	†	†	...
*Western Air Express	0.18	0.37	0.37	*nil

§Based on more favorable method of establishing credit. *Transport company; exempt from excess profits tax through provision excluding air mail compensation from gross. †Small profit indicated. ‡Small deficit indicated. ¶Deficit.

Scrap Iron Means Much to Armament

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Army ordnance officers estimated that from each ton of scrap iron obtained in this country, someone could manufacture their choice of the following:

One 75 millimeter field gun.

The carriage of a 75 mm. field gun.

Twelve machine guns.

Nine 500-pound demolition bombs.

One 2,000-pound, 16-inch, battleship-piercing shell.

U. S. Gold Imports Drop to $78,384,980 In Week of Sept. 25

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gold imports dropped back to $78,384,980 in the week ended September 25 from the $107,349,191 peak, for recent weeks, which was set in the week ended September 18.

The Commerce Department said principal shipments included $50,391,445 from Canada, $3,044,575 from Portugal, $3,521,711 from Argentina, $2,318,798 from Colombia, $2,399,002 from Hong Kong, $6,163,481 from Japan, $2,500,777 from the Philippine Islands, and $5,794,536 from South America.

Foreign owners of gold which is deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks reduced such holdings $5,304,015 to $1,666,760,121.

Silver imports nearly doubled in the week to $2,082,754, and included $139,886 from Canada, $528,462 from Mexico, $157,618 from Peru, $396,329 from Hong Kong, and $676,349 from Japan.

Gold exports amounted to $7,309, and silver exports were $18,222.

U. S. Spending $6,500,000 Day On Armament

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cash expenditures of $594,975,389 or about $6,500,000 a day for defense purposes during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were reported by the Treasury, while the Defense Commission said it had cleared contracts aggregating $7,660,000,000 in approximately the same period.

Although proportionately far short of the $5,000,000,000 which the Budget Bureau has estimated will be expended during the year, the cash outgo figures, announced by the Treasury, showed a steady increase from month to month. For July, the total was $177,291,781, for August $199,251,126, and for September, $218,432,482. The last figure was double that for September, 1939.

No monthly totals were given for contract awards, but they, too, have been on the increase, particularly since manufacturers were assured that the excess profits tax bill, now awaiting President Roosevelt's signature, would contain provisions giving them tax allowances for plant expansions undertaken as part of the defense program. Delivery dates under many of the contracts have not been disclosed.

All Treasury outlays for the quarter totaled $2,299,266,771, as compared with receipts of $1,489,000,676, with a consequent deficit of $810,266,095. The deficit for the same period a year ago was $976,060,301, but the receipts and expenditures figures are not comparable since the method of keeping books on Social Security funds has been changed.

The public debt rose $1,105,409,209 in the quarter to a record high of $44,072,940,246.

Jordan Sees U. S. Economic Setup As 'Actually Insolvent'

CHICAGO (AP) — Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, said that the economic organization of the American people was "actually insolvent" and was operated "almost completely under a political dictatorship by the Federal Government."

"On the surface the country seems to be living under a representative republican government," Mr. Jordan told a meeting of the farm equipment institute, "but the economic life of the population is controlled by the practically absolute power of a small group of persons in the Federal Government.

"This dictatorship extends far beyond the economic activities of the population and, in fact, covers, directly or indirectly, every aspect of their lives."

"This power will probably become permanent if the group of people who now hold it continue in office, and even if they do not, it is unlikely that the power will be materially diminished or relinquished for an indefinite period.

"The probabilities are rather that the economic, political and social conditions resulting from this situation in the course of the next decade will develop the present political or bureaucratic dictatorship into a military dictatorship of the same kind as now exists in all the rest of the world."

Textile Makers Seen Ready for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The cotton textile industry is in a position to handle national defense needs, W. M. McLaurine, Secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, said here.

Mr. McLaurine supported his statement with figures which show that in 1937 the cotton textile industry converted very nearly 8,000,000 bales of cotton into approximately 9,445,736,000 square yards of cloth.

This was the greatest output of the industry's history and it was accomplished without resort to the third shift.

At present in the United States there are approximately 25,000,000 spindles in place, Mr. McLaurine said, and 23,000,000 of these spindles are in operation.

Although cotton textile manufacturers do not wish to turn to the third shift, to do this would make it possible to convert an additional two or three million bales of cotton fiber into cloth.

Improvements in machinery, plant layout and scientific management also have made it possible for the industry to increase its output, he said.

Revere Copper Resumes Dividends on Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Revere Copper & Brass Company have given preferred stockholders a slice of the profits for the first time since December, 1937, with the resumption of dividends.

Payments have been authorized of $1.31¼ a share on the 5¼ per cent preferred and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 11.

Giving effect to these payments arrears on the 5¼ per cent issue will total $13.12½ a share and on the 7 per cent $50.75 a share.

The copper industry is operating near peak levels as result of quickened war and peace needs. Revere is a leading fabricator of the metal, with plants in Detroit, Baltimore, Chicago, Rome, N. Y., and Taunton, Mass.

Once Roaring Wheat Pit Trading Now Throttled Down to a Murmur

CHICAGO (AP) — Fundamental changes in the grain business, international and domestic, have throttled the once roaring Chicago trading pits down to an idling hum.

War has stifled world trade, bringing complete domination by government of much of the international business in grains. Government efforts to protect producers from low world prices have altered domestic marketing methods.

Await Turn in War

The important function of establishing prices still exists in Chicago, attracting attention throughout the world as it always has, but large scale public participation in this function has, at least for the moment, disappeared. For one thing, traders are waiting for a turn in the war. Their business boom evaporated with a price collapse in May as the Germans invaded western Europe.

Speculation, the goose that laid golden eggs on La Salle Street, has dropped to a minimum. The investment and risk money which performs the economic function of providing capital to make the grain trade tick, has been frightened away by uncertainty regarding the war, taxes and exchange and government restrictions on speculation, traders say.

Under the ever-normal granary system, large quantities of grain, principally wheat and corn, which ordinarily would flow into market channels to be "hedged" in the futures pits and absorbed by investors' capital, are being held off the trade under loans. Many traders, however, regard this as only temporary, expecting that much of the grain eventually must follow the normal course to consumers.

Business on the board of trade, which provides facilities and enforces rules by which buyers and sellers are brought together in Chicago, has slumped sharply. Last week less than 70,000,000 bushels were involved in futures transactions. This was only a little more than a third of the volume a year ago.

Trade Is Better

However, trade is better than it was early last year. Reflecting this situation, a membership on the exchange recently sold for $750, lowest in more than 40 years, compared with $62,000 at the peak in 1929.

Despite all this, the Chicago price for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, soybeans and other important farm commodities remains as the beacon light for transactions in the United States and many parts of the world. As such, Chicago has lost none of its importance as a grain trading center. In fact, its position has been enhanced by the snuffing out of important free markets in Europe such as Liverpool and Rotterdam and virtual stagnation of trade at Winnipeg.

U. S. Cargo Vessels To Go on Sale Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission shortly will offer for sale without restrictions as to purchaser or use 25 cargo vessels from its laid-up merchant fleet.

By imposing no restrictions it would be possible for the British Government to submit bids.

The vessels have deadweight tonnage of approximately 8,500 to 9,000. Some are laid up in the James River in Virginia and some at New Orleans. Officials said their names would be announced later. Bids are returnable on October 8.

Youngstown Sheet Plans Refunding

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. (AP)—President Frank Purnell of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., conferred with partners of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Smith, Barney & Co., regarding possible refunding of the company's outstanding series "C" first mortgage four per cent bonds.

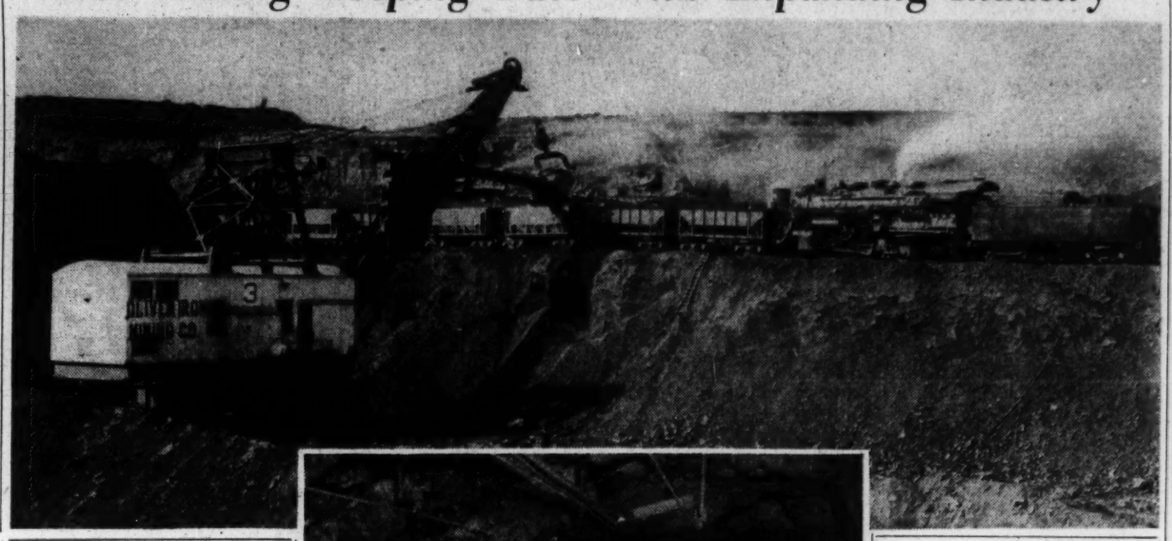
Mr. Purnell said the company is not considering any action with respect to the convertible four per cent debentures.

Sheet & Tube has $55,500,000 of the Series "C" mortgage bonds outstanding.

Hudson Sales Up 55 Per Cent

DETROIT—George H. Pratt, General Sales Manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, announced that United States retail sales of Hudson cars in the first three weeks of September were 55 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. Factory shipments were stepped up in the second and third weeks of the month and are now running at the rate of nearly 3,200 a week.

Iron Mining Keeping Pace With Expanding Industry



Upper: Hull-Rust open pit iron mine, Oliver Mining Company, located at Hibbing, Minn., subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. Electric shovel—seven-yard dipper—13 tons capacity, digging and loading ore into cars. Lower: Jeffrey six-ton, subterranean locomotive hauling ore.

New Developments Help Iron Industry Make Rapid Strides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—"Mining in the Lake Superior district has not only kept pace with the progress of the industry generally, but actually has led it in installing everything worth while and practicable to make more safe and less hazardous the work of its employees," G. J. Barrett and E. F. Donovan of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, Duluth, Minn., told delegates to the seventh Annual Metal Mining Convention and Exposition of the American Mining Congress.

In a joint paper devoted to discussing the progress of mine safety in the iron ore industry, they pointed out that the accident frequency rate in the iron mining industry of Minnesota was 26 per cent less than the all-industry rate during the year 1938. They said that facts establish that among all American industries, the iron ore mining in the Lake Superior District has become one of the safest.

Among the equipment which the industry has adopted are safety goggles, hard toe shoes, adequate ventilation machinery, respirators, the hard hat, adequate lighting equipment, modern types of mine haulage, approved explosives and many others.

Open pit mining has marched along with the advancement of underground mining.

Dump practices, made up in the old days of "side plows," hauled by locomotives and operated by two men, have been replaced by the spreader of structural steel, with enclosed cab and power controls, thereby reducing wrecks, derailment and consequent injuries.

Steam locomotives, of four and six driving wheels, weighing approximately forty-four tons, are about as familiar as the high wheeled bicycle of 50 years ago and are being replaced by 125-ton diesels. With heavier tracks, better road beds and fewer derailments, safety progresses. Stripping cars of the narrow gauge days, which were dumped with poles, have been replaced by 30-yard steel, side-hinged, roller bearing, double air dump, light weight, alloy steel cars, pneumatically dumped and righted by gravity. The elimination of danger and injury is at once manifest here. Steel shelter houses, with conical tops, for use as refuge while blasting have reduced accidents and injuries. Caterpillar mounted shovels, electrically operated, have replaced the old railroad type steam shovel, thereby minimizing accidents and injuries.

Machine tool drives have been changed from line shaft to countershafts and belts to gear and direct-connected, thus making less possible injuries to fingers and hands. Mine hoists have been changed from steam to electric operation, from hand brakes to parallel motion gravity brakes, including introduction of over-travel, overspeed and loss of power safety devices. Man cages are now fully enclosed and provided with doors.

Most of them have been counterweighted and hoisting accidents reduced. Steam pumps with their high maintenance and their humid and hot pumping stations have been supplanted by plunger and centrifugal motor-driven pumps, thereby improving working conditions.

Job analysis has made easy the progress of safety through analysis of individual jobs and adaptability of the employee to the particular job under consideration. Safety has always demanded an analysis of the job and its attendant dangers, but today more than ever this analysis is receiving most critical attention.

S. Calif. Edison Co. Plans $108,000,000 Issue of New Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Southern California's Edison Company, Ltd., Los Angeles, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $108,000,000 of 3 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due September 1, 1965.

It was one of the largest issues to be registered with the Commission since its inception in 1934. The next largest registration lately was one totaling $105,000,000, offered by Bethlehem Steel Corporation last winter.

Southern California Edison said that proceeds from the proposed bond issue would be applied to the redemption on January 1, 1941, at 105, of $73,000,000 principal amount of 3¾ per cent first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1960, and of $35,000,000 principal amount of 3¾ per cent first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series B, due 1960.

The First Boston Corporation, New York, and Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Chicago, will be the principal underwriters. Names of the other underwriters, the offering price of the bonds to the public and the underwriting commissions were not included in the initial filing for the new issue.

Carloadings Total For Week Highest In Nearly a Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 822,434 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 26.

This was an increase of 9,105 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 7,262, or 0.9 of one per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 125,526, or 18 per cent, compared with 1938.

Loadings for the week were the highest since the week of October 28, 1939, when loadings totaled 834,096 cars.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Incr Over Last Wk	Incr Over Yr Ago
Miscel freight	329,434	†2,155	687
Less than carlot merchandise	158,034	833	†4,374
Coal	158,484	14,001	†5,885
Grain and grain products	39,392	†1,551	†5,978
Livestock	17,517	†1,075	†2,736
Forest products	60,668	†384	3,552
Ore	67,215	†1,182	6,815
Coke	11,690	588	652

†—Decrease.

Bank Clearings Highest Since July

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings rose sharply in the week ended Oct. 2 to the highest level since early July, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total transactions of $6,117,824,000 were 5.7 per cent ahead of $5,788,103,000 in the comparable period last year and $878,722,000 better than in the preceding week.

New York City clearings aggregated $3,605,682,000, a gain of 6.1 per cent over $3,397,548,000 last year, and transactions at 22 other leading cities totaled $2,512,142,000, or 5.1 per cent more than $2,390,555,000 in the comparable 1939 period.

Best gains were 39.6 per cent at Detroit; 21.7 at Richmond, and 16.1 at Pittsburgh.

Clearings at Chicago of $340,300,000 were .9 of one per cent ahead of $337,400,000 last year.

New Rubber Container To Cut Packing Costs

CHICAGO (AP) — Revolutionary changes in perishable food packing were forecast by officials of the Container Corporation of America through development of a new rubber container to replace barrels and tin cans.

Advantages of the new product, they said, were lower costs of packages, availability of quick freezing, and elimination of air in containers which permit partial deterioration of products.

While the new method is being perfected, company officials said, its use would be confined to wholesale channels, but consumer sized packages will be introduced later for packaging of meats, vegetables, eggs and liquids.

The new method, said to cost one-fourth of the conventional packing methods, was first devised by the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company in 1939, but is now under development by the Container Corporation.

Steel Trade Employs 135 Salaried People Per Thousand Wage Earners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For every thousand wage earners working in steel plants during 1939, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, there were about 135 salaried employees. Of that number, 55 were in administrative sales and general offices and 80 were out in the plants as superintendents, foremen and other salaried employees.

During the year the number of wage earners employed in the steel industry averaged 425,100, the administrative, selling and general offices employed an average of 23,400, while 34,000 other salaried men were employed in operating divisions.

The ratio of salaried employees to wage earners in steel has increased nearly 30 per cent in recent years, largely because of two factors. One has been the expansion of accounting departments in order to handle the larger number of reports and questionnaires required by federal and state bureaus.

The other factor in the increase has been the transfer of many members of the supervisory forces from an hourly basis of pay to a salary basis. During the depth of the depression in 1932, economy requirements caused various groups of supervisory employees to be placed on an hourly basis, and in recent years these have been put back on salaries.

In 1936 which was nearly comparable with 1939 in total steel output and employment, 105 salaried employees were on the pay roll for each thousand wage earners employed. Of that number, 48 were employed in general offices and 57 in manufacturing departments.

Between 1936 and 1939 the number of salaried employees in the general offices and sales offices of the steel industry rose little more than 8 per cent, while the number of salaried employees in the manufacturing departments of steel companies rose 31 per cent.

Railroad Group Complains Of NRAB Labor Decisions

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee representing the nation's railroads complained that the National Railroad Adjustment Board refused to give a "square deal" to railroad management in handling labor controversies.

The committee field with Attorney General Jackson's committee on administrative procedure a complaint that the adjustment board in some instances made use of technicalities "to promote the result which the labor members of the board and the referee desire to reach," but in other cases ignored "not merely technicalities but even ordinary principles of reasoning, when that course is necessary to reach its result."

New England Gets Contract Awards For War Material

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced the following contract awards to New England companies:

William H. Field Company, Boston, Mass., machinery $4,153.

Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., machinery $11,076.

Pratt and Whitney division, Niles - Bement - Pond Company, Hartford, Conn., boring machines $17,506.

Johnson - Claflin Corporation, Marlboro, Mass., gauges $1,156.

American Stay Company, East Boston, Mass., gauges $1,360.

The Windsor Company, Windsor, Conn., towels $74,400.

Lundquist Tools & Mfg. Co., Worcester, telescope mounts $28,798; Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass., cloth top overshoes $41,000; Monarch Coat Co., Inc., Boston, raincoats $63,360; Archer Rubber Co., Milford, raincoats $24,988.73; A. J. Tower Co., Boston, raincoats, $86,913.

Browne & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., for gauges $2,066.20.

At the same time the navy announced award of the following contracts:

Freight elevator in shop building 16 at South Boston naval dry dock to the Portland Elevator Co., Inc., Boston $18,000, time 90-calendar days.

Miscellaneous repairs and improvements at Winter Harbor, Me., naval radio station, Cullen and Goverman, 8 Euclid Street (Dorchester), Boston $5,398; time 75 calendar days.

American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey, Worcester, Electric Cable, two contracts $28,015.15 and $156,240.95.

C. H. Murray, Cape Elizabeth, Me., miscellaneous repairs and improvements at naval direction finder station, Cape Elizabeth, to be completed in 45 days, $1,775.62.

Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, R. I., electric cable, $28,133.95 and $40,786.30 (two contracts).

New High Reported For Chase Deposits

NEW YORK (AP)—Deposits and resources of the Chase National Bank, largest in the country, rose to new highs in the three months from June to September, its latest condition statement showed.

Total deposits on Sept. 30 were $3,251,342,000, compared with $3,190,823,000 on June 30 and $2,817,977,000 on Sept. 30, 1939. Total resources were $3,522,990,000, against $3,472,779,000 three months earlier and $3,097,011,000 a year ago.

Holdings of U. S. Government securities totaled $1,045,425,000, compared with $1,039,031,000 on June 30 and $808,804,000 a year ago.

Earnings in the third quarter amounted to 37 cents a capital share compared with 44 cents in the comparable quarter in 1939.

Savings Banks Heads Stress Defense Theme

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP) — Myron F. Converse of Worcester, Mass., president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, said tonight that "it is the plain duty of mutual savings banks—and of every other financial institution—to support the rearmament program." He spoke at the forty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Savings Banks Association.

"The United States Government, in developing its defense program," he continued, "must have new capital to carry on the business of the nation. To a considerable extent, the savings of our people again will afford means for its defense."

Vital for Defense

Earlier, William R. White, State Superintendent of Banks, said in an address to the convention:

"Your function, while different from that of the factory and shipyard, is no less vital to the full success of the defense program."

Clinton B. Axford, editor of The American Banker, urged the group to establish mutual savings banking on a nation-wide basis.

Albert S. Embler, president of the State association, termed modification of the mortgage moratorium an immediate necessity and urged it as the Number 1 proposal of the association's 1940 legislative program. He also advised reductions in the costs of mortgage foreclosures and permission to "offer personal loans on a restrictive basis."

Asserting that savings banks can play their "strongest role" in providing a flow of "new capital" in national defense, Mr. Embler said:

Still Advocate Thrift

"There can be no question but that the mortgage market in this State has been unfavorably affected both by the continuation of the mortgage moratorium and by the excessive foreclosure costs. The savings banks are unanimous in the belief that remedial action on these two matters is essential."

Estimating that State savings banks have available for new mortgages "something over $200,000,000," Mr. Embler said the banks made 11,298 new mortgage loans with a total value of $111,140,000 in the first eight months of 1940. This he termed a "substantial gain" over last year.

"Thrift and economy," he added, "from which self-reliance and free enterprise spring, are fundamental to our American system. Today, as never before, when our system is being challenged both from within and without, savings banking is looked to for the preservation and furtherance of these fundamentals."

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DIVIDEND ALWAYS OVER 3%
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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Are You Interested In
...SAFETY?
When you invest in Farm and Home Full-Paid Shares the principal of your investment is insured up to $5,000 by a permanent agency of the U. S. Government.
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Paying highest dividends consistent with safety. Current rate 3½% per annum. Dividends as declared payable every 6 months.
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Write for details of this safe, attractive plan.
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NEVADA, MO.
Incorporated in 1893 ... Member Federal Home Loan Bank System
One of Largest Building and Loan Associations in the United States. Assets More Than $18,000,000.
(M-4)

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 769,900
1940 volume to date 155,403,975
1939 volume to date 202,131,576

Steel Buying Helps Steady Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Buying of steels enabled the stock market to keep its balance today in the face of a sizable amount of profit cashing.

While early gains of fractions to more than a point were cut or cancelled for many favorites as the session proceeded, hard metal issues were around the best near the final hour. Rails also were resistant.

Dealings slowed after a fairly fast forenoon. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

Speculative sentiment, on the whole, still was optimistic, brokers said. Not only were European war developments viewed as encouraging, but the growing momentum of home industry under the spur of defense spending still was seen as highly bullish. The shake-up in the British Cabinet, with the resignation of former Prime Minister Chamberlain, was interpreted as strengthening the battle lines against the Nazis.

Stocks in front most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Dow Chemical, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Pullman, American Telephone, Studebaker, Sears Roebuck and J. C. Penney.

Supported in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Bell Aircraft, Carnation, Master Electric and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

Rails Pace Bond Rise

Rail loans paced another moderate rise in the bond market today.

Demand for the carriers broadened to include a number of inactives which showed gains ranging to 3 points. Utility and industrial groups accounted for a quota of fractional gains.

In the foreign sector prices were sharply higher for two issues of Great Consolidated Electric of Japan, and Japanese Government bonds also advanced. German bonds, including those of Berlin, Dresden, and the state loans of Hamburg and Dresden advanced fractions to 2 or more. Cologne 6½s were up as much as 8 at one time. Canada 3¼s advanced a point.

Up a point or more were International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Missouri-Illinois 5s and Susquehanna refunding 5s, Modestly ahead were Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania generals, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Great Northern "G" 4s.

U. S. Government bonds, even more inactive than in recent quiet sessions, showed minor changes upward.

Senate Body Favors Extending '37 Sugar Act One More Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee has unanimously approved legislation (HR 9654) to extend for an additional year the life of the 1937 sugar act.

The committee accepted the measure in the same form as the House approved several weeks ago.

Under existing law, controverted quota provisions of the act would expire at the end of this year. The extension bill would prolong the quota system to Dec. 31, 1941.

Most controversial provision of the bill was a House amendment limiting importations of refined sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

This amendment, replacing a provision which expired last March, was offered by representative McCormack (D-Mass) the House majority leader, as a measure of protection to continental refiners. It is opposed by the Administration.

Engineering Awards 75 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Oct. 2 totaled $94,181,000, Engineering News-Record reports. This is 8 per cent below the high volume of the previous week but 75 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Most of the week's awards consisted of private and public contracts for defense projects. Increased industrial building boosted private awards 12 per cent above the previous week and 86 per cent higher than a year ago.

Public awards slipped off 16 per cent from last week's total but were 69 per cent greater than the same week of 1939.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest week	Prev. week	Year ago
Private	$31,921,000	$38,493,000	$17,183,000
State and Municipal	24,824,000	31,664,000	21,085,000
Federal	37,436,000	42,020,000	15,660,000
Total	94,181,000	102,177,000	53,928,000

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Oct. 2 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 605,255, increase 491; bullion 899, decrease 146; reserves 25,644, decrease 631; public deposits 21,268, increase 1,742; private deposits 154,628, decrease 13,248; Government securities 142,563, decrease 5,250; other securities 25,815, increase 285. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 14.5 per cent compared with 14.4 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot Conn. Valley 12.00; export fas NY 9.90. Tin steady; spot and nearby 51.50; forward 51.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Quicksilver 175.00-176.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	— ¼
52⅛	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21½	21½	21½	Oct 2
19½	12⅛	Addressog (.95e)	5	15¼	15	15	— ¼
58⅛	36⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	27	43½	42½	43	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	19	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	¾	¾	¾	
12⅛	4¼	Alleg pf xw	7	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	21	20	20	— ¾
26½	15½	Alleg L Sti (¾e)	17	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	3	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ½
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	168	168	168	—1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅝	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	14	35¼	34⅞	35	— ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	14	14	14	— ½
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 24
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Oct 2
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	1	46	46	46	— ⅞
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	14	60¼	58½	59⅞	+1⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	14	8	7½	7¾	
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Oct 1
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	2	37½	37	37½	+1
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅜
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	177¼	177¼	177¼	Sep 30
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	16	28½	28¼	28¼	
56	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	15	56¼	56	56	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (1.20e)	14	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107⅝	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
9⅜	5½	Am Coltypet(¼e)	1	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Oct 2
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	2	1⅞	2	Oct 2
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9½	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	20	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	4	31	31	31	+4⅜
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55	54¼	55	Oct 2
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Oct 2
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	18	16½	16	16⅛	— ¼
74⅞	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	11	76	74½	74½	— ⅜
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 1
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	8	45¼	44¾	45	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	32	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	62	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
12⅜	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	11	42¾	42	42⅝	
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	*	143	142¾	143	+5¾
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¾
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	45	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1)	1	14	14	14	Oct 2
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	11	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	72¼	71½	72¼	+1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	13	164	163¾	164	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	78	77¾	77¾	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	78¼	78¼	78¼	+1
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	153½	153½	153½	Oct 1
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	18	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
101½	83¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Sep 20
12	6	Am Woolen	6	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	11	50	48½	49½	
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	8	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 20
32—	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	81	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	31	15⅞	15	15⅞	+1½
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 20
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Oct 1
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	106	106	106	Oct 1
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	46	45½	46	+ ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	4	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅞
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	77½	77½	77½	Oct 1
45	29¼	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	32	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	5	53	52½	52¾	+ ⅜
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	18	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	7	14	14	14	+1⅜
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17	17	
27⅜	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21½	21⅜	21½	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1¼
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	Sep 30
80¼	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65	65	65	Sep 25
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¼	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3½	3	3⅛	Sep 30
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	18	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	151	17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ¾
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	11¼	11	11	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 27
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.45e)	9	8½	8	8	— ¼
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	24	23½	23½	— ½
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	+1½
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	21	32⅝	32	32	— ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	3	19⅜	19½	19½	— ¼
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½g)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	Sep 28
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	116	83½	81⅝	81¾	+ ¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	124	124	124	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	13	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 2
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	27	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	28	28	28	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	15	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Oct 1
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	9	22½	22¼	22⅜	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	Oct 2
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	79	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	5	116	115¼	116	+1⅜
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	13	6	5⅞	6	
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	26	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	3	2¾	3	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5½	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 2
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
5—	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	12	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
15¼	9	Byron Jack (1)	7	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	14	7¾	7¼	7¼	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	7	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1¾e)	1	37	37	37	Sep 30
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	4	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
3½	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	57½	57½	57½	— ⅜
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	49¾	49	49½	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 2
11⅝	4	Cent Violetta S	12	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (4)	18	30¼	30	30	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
21½	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	2	21½	21½	21½	Sep 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22¾	22½	22¾	Oct 2
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	43	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	Sep 26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 2

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 1
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 2
14⅜	8⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	11	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	7	34⅜	33½	34⅜	Oct. 2
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Sep 30
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 30
11	7¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Seo 6
16½	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 2
6⅝	1⅝	Ch'lds Co	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 2
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	79	81⅞	80¼	80⅜	
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Oct 1
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	5	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
131	19⅛	Coca-Cola (2½e)	2	109¾	109	109¾	+1
63	50	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ⅞
20	10½	Colgate P (1½)	3	11¼	11	11¼	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ½
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Str A (1.35e)	13	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Col Str B (1.35e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	39	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	79	78	79	Oct 2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	4⅝	5⅜	4⅝	— ⅜
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	5	83	83	83	Oct 2
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	10	31¾	31	31	— ¾
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	15	37¼	36½	36½	—1⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1⅜
16⅜	8	Comi Solvents	18	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	21	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	59	58½	58½	+ ½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	38	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 2
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	8	13¾	13½	13½	Sep 27
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 27
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	15	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	45	27	26½	26½	
110⅜	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	+ ½
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	6	½	½	½	Oct 1
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	8	8	8	Oct 1
2¼	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 30
8½	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	36	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	19	18¾	19	Oct 1
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102½	102¼	102½	Oct 2
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	16	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅞	Cont Bak (A)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Oct 2
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	7	40½	40	40½	+ ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	Sep 26
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	32	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	13	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	4	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	27	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	60	60	60	
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	*9	52	51	51	—1⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176½	176½	176½	Oct 2
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	35	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	34	½	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	28	22½	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	4	21	20⅝	21	Oct

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Opposes Federal Judge Utility Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Taking issue with a federal judge in New York, the Securities Commission ruled that Northeastern Water and Electric Corporation could not pay dividends on its capital stock so long as any part of a $1,000,000 note which it proposed to issue remained unpaid.

Northeastern, a unit in the Associated Gas & Electric Company system, wanted to issue the note in connection with the purchase of Union Water Service Company.

Two weeks ago Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell, in whose court a reorganization of the Associated Gas System is pending, said that it would be "unreasonable" for the SEC to order the dividends withheld adding that "if conditions imposed by the SEC in the future are reasonable and necessary, that is one thing, but if they lack those qualities they will not be approved by this court."

"It is clear," the SEC said in its lengthy opinion on the Northeastern case, "that Congress did not intend in the Chandler Act (a bankruptcy law) to modify in any way the jurisdiction and powers of this commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

"That Associated Gas & Electric Corporation is under the supervision of a federal court sitting in bankruptcy, through trustees in bankruptcy, does not in any way relieve us of our statutory duties under the Holding Company Act. It is a plain statutory duty to protect the direct public investors—including the public holders of bonds and preferred stocks—of the subsidiaries of that holding company.

"We have never intended, nor do we ever intend, to encroach in any way on the jurisdiction or powers of the bankruptcy court. But neither we nor the bankruptcy court nor the trustees can disregard the clear provisions of any act of Congress. No order of the bankruptcy court can relieve this commission of its plain duties under that act. Nor can any order of that court exempt the trustees in bankruptcy from the provisions of that act applicable to them, any more than it could exempt from the applicable provisions of the federal income tax law."

The commission said that "broad duties" imposed by Congress obliged it to deny permission to issue or sell a security of a utility company when it found that the security did not meet the standards set by Congress.

Associated Gas owns the common stock of Northeastern indirectly through Northeastern Water Company, Inc. The Commission said that this common stock, together with capital and earned surplus, amounted to "at best" 12.2 per cent of Northeastern's total capitalization.

Asserting that this represented "an extraordinarily thin margin," the SEC said that nevertheless the corporation's dividend policy was controlled through the common stock.

Wheat Gains Wiped Out in Late Trade

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The wheat market's attempted rally was snuffed out today in a final hour setback that wiped away early gains ranging from ½ to ¾ cent.

July, 1941, contracts, representing next year's crop, led the downturn and sold at more than 4 cents discount under December contracts. Traders attributed weakness of the deferred delivery to favorable crop prospects and the poor outlook for export business as well as likelihood of a large carryover next July 1.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.98	11.68
Affiliated F Inc	2.67	2.92
Amerex Hold	11.375	12.875
Am Business Shrs	2.93	3.24
Boston Fund	14.06	15.12
British Type Inv	.12	.27
Broad St Inv	21.87	23.64
Bullock Fund	12.375	13.375
Can Inv Fund	2.80	3.60
Century Shrs Tr	23.62	25.40
Chain St Inv	16.39	17.44
Dividend Shrs	1.09	1.20
Eaton & Howard BalancedF	17.17	18.25
Eaton & Howard Stock Fnd	10.73	11.45
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.50	21.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.01	18.30
Fund Investors Inc	15.87	16.92
Gen Capital	26.98	29.03
Gen Investors Tr	4.53	4.93
Incorp Investors Tr	14.06	15.12
Inst Sec: Bank	.93	1.02
Inst Sec: Insur	1.16	1.28
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	32.10	33.10
Maryland Fund	3.85	4.90
Mass Invest Tr	18.50	19.89
Mass Invest 2nd Fund	8.88	9.55
Mutual Invest	9.32	10.18
Nation Wide Voting	1.07	1.21
New England Fund	11.23	12.13
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.36	.41
Putnam Fund	12.69	13.57
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.50	7.45
Republic Light Sh	6.25	7.50
Railway & Light Sh pf	97.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.34	3.74
Scudder S & C	79.82	
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.50	1.28
Spencer Trask Fund	14.24	15.13
Stand Util Inc	.26	.31
State Street Invest	63.25	66.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.48	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	13.18	14.50
World Investment Tr	3.13	3.47

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.59	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.50	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.54	...
Diversified Tr C	1.40	...
Diversified Tr D	8.25	8.90
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.56	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	43.00	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.03	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.18	...
Repres Tr Shrs	9.30	9.80
Super of Am Tr AA	2.36	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.875	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.11	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.125	1.75
First Boston Corp	15.375	16.875
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Sales	Common Stocks	Sales
	value price		value price
B-1	27.41 29.97	S-1	23.40 25.70
B-2	21.53 23.59	S-2	13.14 13.38
B-3	13.42 14.77	S-3	8.61 9.56
B-4	6.44 7.10	S-4	3.47 3.92
Preferred Stocks			
K-1	14.23 15.63	K-2	9.81 10.86

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-'43	108.15	108.15	108.15
1 3¼s '46-'44 reg	109.8	109.8	109.8
3 2¾s '47-'45	109.7	109.7	109.7
1 3s '48--46	111.8	111.8	111.8
1 3s '55-'51	111.12	111.12	111.12
11 2⅞s '60-'55	109.31	108.31	108.31
1 2¾s '65-'60	107.27	107.27	107.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-'44	107.29	107.29	107.29

Home Owners Loan

11 3s '52-'44	107.15	107.15	107.15

New York City Bond

238 3s '80	97¼	97¼	97¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	48	47⅞	48
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93⅛	93¼	93⅛
11 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79	78¾	78¾
33 Alleghany 5s '50 st	53½	53	53¼
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	100	100
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	108	108
22 Am & ForP5s 2030	49¾	49½	49¾
11 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
3 Am T & T 5½s '43			
	105 9-32	105 9-32	105 9-32
15 Am T & T 2¼s '66	109¾	109½	109¾
5 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¾	109⅝	109¾
11 Am WW&E 6s '75	109⅛	109	109
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅛	104	104
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32½	32½	32½
6 Arm Del 4s '57	104	103¾	103⅝
20 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅞	103½	103⅞
32 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105¼	105¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87½	87⅜	87½
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104⅛	104	104
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32½	32½	32½
6 Arm Del 4s '57	104	103¾	103⅝
20 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅞	103½	103⅞
32 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105¼	105¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87½	87⅜	87½
24 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	71	70¾	70¾
41 B&O '95 st A	36	35¾	35¾
5 B&O '95 st C	40½	40¼	40⅜
24 B&O 2000 st D	35¾	35¼	35½
37 B&O '96 st F	35¾	35½	35½
243 B&O sc '60 st	15⅝	14¾	15⅛
13 B&O 4s '48	70¾	70	70
21 B&OPLE&WV4s'51st	61	60¼	60⅞
44 B&O S W '50 st	48½	47⅞	48⅛
3 B&O T C 4s '59	59½	59	59½
1 Bang & Aoo cn 4s '51	63	63	63
2 Bang & A cv 4s '51 st	63	63	63
19 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	96¼	96	96
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	107⅛	107¼
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105⅜	105	105
5 Beth Stl 3s '60	103½	103⅛	103⅛
1 BostonMe 5s '67	73¾	73¾	73¾
24 Boston&Me 4s '60	73	72⅞	73
23 Boston&Me 4½s '70	20	19⅞	20
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 Bos&NYAirL4s'55	8	8	8
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95¾	95½	95½
37 Buf R&P '57 st	43	42⅝	42⅝
3 Bush Tem 5s '55	41¾	41⅝	41¾
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	61¼	61	61¼
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97	97	97
88 Can Nat Ry 5s '69 Jly	97¼	95½	97¼
17 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97¼	97	97¼
8 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	95¾	95	95¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	94	94	94
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	93⅞	93⅞
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	105	105	105
5 Can Pac 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
30 Can Pac 4s perp	51	52½	53
1 Celotex 4½s ctf ww	85	85	85
4 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	50	50	50
4 Cen NYPow3¼s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	47¼	47¼	47½
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68¾	68	68½
18 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17	16½	17
12 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 ref	15	15	15
9 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	82½	82½	82½
1 C&O 3½s '96D	101¾	101¼	101¼
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	102	101½	101¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Chi&Alton 3s '49	12	11½	12
11 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	84	83¾	84
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅞	85½	85⅞
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97	97	97
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91	91	91
11 Ch&E Ill 5s '51	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27½	27½	27½
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 CMSP&P2aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 CMSP&P 5s '89C	28⅝	28½	28⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s '89E	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	21	29¾	20¾
2 Chi&NW 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	17	17	17
4 Chi&NW 3½s 87	16½	16½	16½
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106	106	106
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101	101	101
46 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91	90¾	91
21 Chi&NW 5s 54	36	35½	36
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
39 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58	57½	58
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	74	73	74
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	57	57	57
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	70½	70½	70½
24 Cleve Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86¾	86	86¾
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77	76½	77
23 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70½	70⅜	70½
1 Col F&I 5s 70	80	80	80
64 Col & So 4½s 80	24	23	23¾
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 Coml Mackay Ints 60ww	28½	28½	28½
6 Conwith Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110½
6 Comwith Edcv3½s 58	122	121¾	122
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106¼	106	106¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	70	70	70
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104½	104½	104½
14 Crane Co 3½s 51	102½	102½	102½
10 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	105	105	105
3 Crucible St 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	19½	19½	19½
10 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¼	106⅞	107¼
60 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	55⅞	56¼
12 D & R G 4s 36	7¾	7¾	7¾
25 D&R G West 5s 78	6	5⅞	6
8 Det Ed 4½s 61	107	106¾	107
2 Det Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	102½	102½	102½
100 Erie rfg 5s 67	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
84 Erie rfg 5s 75	16¾	16⅛	16⅜
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	70¼	70¼	70¼
35 Erie gen lien 4s 96	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛
11 Erie cv 4s 53 A	27⅝	27½	27⅝
9 Erie cv 4s 53 B	27⅝	27½	27⅝
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106½	106½	106½
3 Fed L&P 5½s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	60	60	60
1 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
15 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
27 Gen Sti Cast 5½s '49	85½	84	84½
12 Goodrich 4½s 56	105½	105	105½
12 Gt Nor 5½s '39C	106¾	106⅝	106¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Gt ... or 4½s '76 D	95	94½	94½
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	95¾	94	94¾
24 Gt No 1st 4¼s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Gt No 4s '46 G	106⅜	106	106
67 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99	98¾	98¾
2 Gt NNor 3¾s '67	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1 Hud&M 5s '57	43¾	43¾	43¾
24 Hud&Me 4½s '57	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4 Hud&Me 5s '57	17¾	17½	17¾
1 Hud&Me 5s '59	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Hud&Me 5s '60	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Hud&Me 5s '60H	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Hud&Me 5s '61	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Hud Pac gen 4s '75	1¾	1¾	1¾

Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 2:00

3 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 MonWPa Pub Sv '65	111½	111½	111½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	103½	103½	103½
4 Montreal Tr 5s '41	64	64	64
1 Mor & Essex 6s '55	41	41	41
13 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37½	37¼
34 MorEssex3½s 2000	43	42⅞	43
12 NashChaStL 4s '78	67¾	67¼	67¾
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
10 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104½	104½
3 N Ohi & NE 4½s '52	61	60¾	61
12 N Orl Term 4s '53	66	65¾	66
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34½	34	34½
12 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33½	33¼	33½
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	65¾	66¼
208 NYC 4½s 2013A	60½	59½	60½
38 NYC cn 4s '98	64¾	64¼	64⅜
2 NYC 3¾s '46	90	90	90
59 NYC cv 3¼s '52	64	63½	63¾
42 NYC HR 4s '42	97¼	97	97¼
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	85½	85¼	85⅜
10 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	60	60	60
16 NYCh&StL 6s '41	90	89½	90
19 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	73½	72⅜	72⅜
87 NYCh&StL4½s'78	61⅜	60½	61⅜
12 NYSh&StL 4s '46	87	86¾	86¾
3 NY Conn RR 5s '53	106¼	106¼	106½
11 NYCRR4½s53 106 9-32		106 9-32	106 9-32
11 NYLack&W4s'73A	55	54¾	55
1 NYLE&WCoal5½s'42	79½	79½	79½
32 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
15 NYNH&Hcht6s'40	29¼	29	29
35 NYNH&H4½s'67	18½	18¼	18⅜
4 NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
35 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¾	5¼	5¾
9 NYSteam3½s'63	107	107	107
2 NYS&Wrfg5s'37	24	23	24
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	94	94	94
4 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12	11¾	12
4 Norf & W 4s '96	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Am Co 3¼s '54	105	105	105
44 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68¾	68	68¼
5 Nor Pac 5s2047C	58⅝	59½	59⅝
60 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	60	60	60
18 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	54¼	54¾
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	75½	75	75¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	71½	71½	71½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45½	45¼	45½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	79	78¼	78½
4 Pacif Co 1st 4s '64	59	59	59
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110¾	110⅝	110¾
2 PacG&E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
4 PacGas&El 4s '64	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	56	56	56
5 Panhandle RfP 4s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Pen Co 4s '63	105	104⅞	105
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108	108	108
141 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105	104½	105
23 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92¾	93
102 Pen RR 4¼s 81	100½	99⅞	100½
82 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	100⅜	99¾	100⅜
1 Pen RR 48 st	113½	113½	113½
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92¾	92½	92¾
56 Penn RR 3¼s 52	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
60 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73¾	74
49 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65½	65	65
19 Pere Marq 4s 56	65	64½	64½
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111	111
47 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4½	4¼	4½
21 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	4¾	4¾	4¾
19 Phillips Pet 3s 48	104¼	104⅛	104¼
10 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102¼	102	102
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	63½	63½	63½
38 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63¾	63½	63½
28 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	75	74¾	74¾
11 Pressed Sti C 5s 51	92	91¾	91¾
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	78⅞	78¼	78¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	64	64	64
3 Rem Rand 4½s S6ww	100	99¾	100
1 Repub Steel 5½s 54	106¼	106¼	106½
13 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102¼	101¾	101⅞
4 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102¼	102	102¼
3 Revere Cop&B 4½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	28	28	28
5 RI Ark&La4½s34	7	7	7
68 StLIM&SouthRy 5s	68	65¾	68
6 StLPeo&NW5s48	26½	26¼	26⅜
8 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 St L S F 4½s 78	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 St LSF 4s 50A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 SAtA Pass 4s 43	68½	68½	68½
13 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
25 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9¼	9¼	9¼
13 Shell Un 2¼s 54	98	97½	98
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	42	42	42
3 Sinclair Pipe 4s 37	102½	102¼	102¼
5 Skelly Oil 3s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106	105½	106
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	110	110	110
5 So Bell T&T 3s '79	106½	106½	106½
102 So Cal Ed 3s '60	102	102	102
43 So Pac 4½s '68	43¾	43¾	43¾
43 So Pac 4½s '81	43¼	43	43¼
82 So Pac 4½s '69	43¼	42¾	43¼
60 So Pac rlg 4s '55	60½	59¾	60
5 So Pac 4s '49	41¾	41½	41½
54 So Pac 3½s '46	54	54	54
36 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47½	47⅛	47½
4 South Ry 6½s '56	84½	84¼	84½
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	79	78½	78½
30 South Ry 5s 94	83	82½	83
45 South Ry gen 4s '56	59½	59	59¼
3 So Ry 4s St L '51	73	73	73
11 Spokane Int 5s '55	22¼	21¾	22¼
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Stanl&E 6½s 50	105	104¾	105
4 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105½	105⅝
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
7 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68	67⅞	68
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68	68	68
19 Third Ave 4s '60	19	19	19
1 Third Ave 4s '60	56½	56½	56½
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
25 Un Pac 2½s 80	104	103⅞	104
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	99	99	99
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
10 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	88¼	88¼	88¼
103 Unit P&L 5s '44	103	102½	102½
14 Va & SW cn 5s'58	65	63¾	65
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108⅛	108	108
10 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1 Wabash 1st 5s'39	43½	43½	43½
1 Wabash 5s'80 D	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Wabash 5s'76 B	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
12 Wabash 4½s'78 C	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
6 Walwrth 4s'55	73	72	72
7 Warren Bros 6s'41	45	45	45
1 West Shore 4s 2361	54	53	54
7 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50¼	50	50¼
19 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	94	93½	94
124 Westn Md 4s'52	90¼	89¾	90¼
19 Western Un 5s'51	72¼	71¾	72¼
21 Western Un 5s'60	71¼	71¼	71¼
8 Western Un 4½s'50	68	67½	68
12 Wheel Sti 4½s'66 A	104¾	104½	104¾
34 Wis Cen 4s'49	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
15 Youngst S&T 4s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 Young S&T cv 4s'48	104¾	104	104¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Antwerp 5s'58	21½	21½	21½
12 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	64	63¼	64
5 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	64	63¼	64
6 Argentine 4½s'48	79	79	79
4 Argentine 4½s'71	69½	69	69½
8 Australia 5s'57	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Australia 4½s'56	49	49	49
2 Bavaria 6½s'45	22½	22½	22½
3 Berlin City 6½s 50	22	22	22
2 Berlin City 6s 58	21	21	21
5 Berl City 4½s 58	23	23

President on Air Oct. 12 to Discuss Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—With Latin-American military missions now touring defense points of the United States, the White House announced today that President Roosevelt would give the United States and the Western Hemisphere a report on American rearmament in a radio speech from Dayton, Ohio, on the night of Oct. 12.

The announcement was made by Secretary Stephen T. Early who said the statement would be nonpolitical and that it would be rebroadcast in Canada and "beamed" by shortwave to Latin America. The theme of the address, according to Mr. Early, will follow Mr. Roosevelt's remarks earlier this week to Latin-American chiefs of staff who called on him: that Hemisphere defense is a common problem of every American nation and that the motto should be "one for all and all for one."

Involved also in the defense developments is the new plan of the Navy Department to merge all the Navy's ships and planes now operating in the Atlantic into one unit, under a single command. The step will be taken to promote efficiency in operation and training of the vessels, it is declared. The new force will consist of the present Atlantic Squadron, the ships of the Neutrality Patrol, some new ships, including destroyers and others converted to Navy use.

The new force will be known as "The Patrol Force of the United States Fleet." As such it marks another step to the two-ocean navy which will not come into being for a number of years. Commander of the new force will be Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, commander of the Atlantic Squadron.

Secretary of War Stimson also announced that an initial battalion of 500 parachute troops, patterned along the lines of Germany's sky force is being formed at Fort Benning, Ga.

The Senate passed by voice vote today and sent to conference with the House the $1,482,000,000 third supplemental national defense appropriation bill, which provides funds for the new draft army. This bill, along with the $196,000,000 civil functions deficiency appropriation bill, has passed the House and now needs only final smoothing of minor points.

The Senate passed the bill two minutes after it was brought up and there was no debate. These measures are the last major pieces of financial legislation at this session, it is believed. Congress expects to take a long series of three-day recesses that will continue until after election.

Coming three weeks before the election it is inevitable that the President's speech will have political overtones, no matter what the Chief Executive finds to say. It is assumed that Mr. Roosevelt will review defense progress and hence, by indirection at any rate, give a reply to Republican critics who charge slowness in preparation.

Critics of the President will undoubtedly see in the aura of internationalism which has been put about the forthcoming address a further proof of Rooseveltian subtlety, in lifting his re-election campaign into a plane where it is difficult to make partisan reply. But, for better or worse, the speech will be listened to with deepest interest, both for its political implications, and also as the first formal comment to come from the head of the American democracy since the formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Alliance, believed to be directed against the United States.

"This address will be a review and an outline of a straight narrative story on the defense program of the United States—a report," Mr. Early said.

"Unlike the 'Fireside Chats,' the speech will be addressed not only to the people of the United States but to all 21 American republics.

"It will follow in substance what the President said to the chiefs of staff here the other day—that we are operating on the principle of one for all and all for one. The President wants the people of all the countries to know what we are doing and why."

The "hemispheric address" will be delivered from a private car on the special train that will carry Mr. Roosevelt to Dayton for a defense inspection tour. On Oct. 11 he plans to inspect defenses in the Pittsburgh area on this trip and look over the Army's great aerial laboratory at Dayton's Wright Field, before speaking. The speech will go on the air at 9 p. m. and take a full half hour.

Willkie Says Defense Lags

Continued from Page 1

preparedness" he rested in part of this statement:

"Let me recall to you that in 1936 the ratio of defense expenditures to total expenditures dropped to its lowest point. Surely that was not from motives of economy. Surely it was not because the New Deal had no information of the danger. No, 1936 was an election year. There were other, more attractive ways to spend money."

He also rested the charge upon President Roosevelt's allegedly sudden and mysterious dismissal of the War Resources Board, formed in early 1939 at the urging of the War and Navy Departments, and the President's suppression of the report of its chairman, Edward Stettinius.

"Why did that happen?" Mr. Willkie asked, and his answer: "The inner circle of New Dealers became alarmed lest, in efforts to defend America, some of their arbitrary powers might be taken away from them. They set to work to sabotage the Stettinius Board. And in September, 1939, after war had broken out in Europe, Americans were mystified to hear that the work of the Board would be terminated."

The effect of the dismissal of the Stettinius Board, according to the Republican nominee, is to cost America a delay of nine months in mobilizing its vital defenses—"nine long months while the other democracies were collapsing in Europe."

"My fellow Americans," Mr. Willkie declared to wild applause, "before you dismiss that delay as inconsequential, think what nine months—nine extra months in which to prepare—would mean to Great Britain right now.

"I say that we are now exposed to the aggressors because of the political theories and the political ambitions of a few men. We are not prepared and we are not getting prepared."

To achieve a defense which, he said, would make America again respected in the world and keep the Nation from being the object of alliances like the recent Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact, Mr. Willkie announced that these were the things he would do:

1. Make intelligent use of the experience of the World War and the careful plans of the Army and Navy of which the dismantled Stettinius War Resources Board was a part.

2. Give the most experienced and ablest men national defense appointments and enable these men to become effective by giving them full authority.

3. Refuse to seek power as President of the United States, and, at the conclusion of the emergency, guarantee to liquidate the temporary boards and return their temporary power to the people.

4. Since productive capacity is the vital part of defense, remove every possible obstacle that stands in the way of new investment, continue proper regulations for industry and anti-profiteering taxes.

5. Refrain from inviting aggressive pacts against the American people until America has again become strong.

6. Explore new ways of aiding Great Britain, intelligently co-ordinate American-Canadian defense, and extend economic assistance to all Western Hemisphere republics—"not with New Deal schemes, but on the basis of expanding private enterprise."

Says U. S. Scorned

It is evident that Mr. Willkie is inferentially blaming the policies of the New Deal for the daring of Germany, Italy and Japan openly to aim a military alliance against the United States, for he affirms that, "in the eyes of ruthless foreign states, we are neither a strong nation, nor a great nation."

And then he brought long and sustained cheers from his audience reminiscent of the enthusiasm which marked his appearance at the convention held in Philadelphia when he declared:

"Our vast strength has not been brought forth. It is still 'on order.'"

"I propose to set about making this Nation, in fact, the greatest nation in the world.

"That is the objective I lay before you. To reach that objective our industries and our man-power must be made effective. They must be effective for domestic prosperity, and they must be made effective for defense."

Nazis' Social Revolution

Continued from Page 1

your correspondent of the case of a capitalist with an income of 100,000 marks. The local Party authority instructed him to spend 50,000 of it for a new Hitler youth sport field, and donate 25,000 to the "Winter Relief" collection with the remark that the 25,000 residue was quite enough for him to live on.

Thus while the capitalist has apparently ample opportunity to make his money, his chance of enjoying it is an uncertain derivative of Party consideration, subject to unexpected change.

The capitalist is not penalized because he is a capitalist either by law or even by Party policy, but his penalties are a matter of Party mood.

Workers Well Housed

The material living and working conditions of German labor are most frequently cited by Nazi proponents as evidence of their advanced social policies. And the fact is incontestable that the German worker enjoys a high material standard of living. Slums are nonexistent in the English or American sense of the word.

Workers in some of the poorer sections of Berlin live in apartment houses which would pass for middleclass dwellings in many cities of the big democracies. The workers' diet this summer even under war conditions is better than the normal peacetime diet of London slum dwellers or Arkansas sharecroppers.

But little of this is due to Nazism or Nazi initiative. Even higher labor standards of living existed before the war under democracy in the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The workers' apartment houses in Germany derive from the era of social reform initiated by Bismarck. Most of the newest and the best were built under the Republic. Laboring class food standards were set high under the Monarchy and Republic and they must be maintained as much as possible now as a matter of military necessity.

What Naziism has actually done in the way of material betterment has been to continue certain well-established trends, probably at a slower pace than otherwise might have been the case. Its unique contribution in this field has been not actual physical improvement, but centralization of control in the Government, eliminating initiative except that which comes from the top.

Important Nazi innovations are rather in the mental than the physical side of the social field. Compulsory labor service, unified national youth movements, and courts of social justice have had a certain class leveling effect, although several graduates of the process have told your correspondent that they learned class consciousness in it.

The old concept of the home has been invaded in the interest of the State in many respects, including removal of the old stigma on illegitimacy, which is even encouraged to the extent that foster fathers are provided by the State.

But in none of these fields can one find a satisfactory definition of Nazi revolution. More than anything else it is in essence a revival of German tribalism using two powerful implements bequeathed to it by its predecessors, first, the German military spirit, and, second, highly industrialized rationalization of the nation. In fact one feels as though living in a Ford factory community extended to the gigantic proportions of a nation.

Tribal Glorification Seen

This industrialized social structure which previous generations of advanced social planning, coupled with a paternalistic government concept, put into the hands of Naziism has in itself become a major military weapon.

Naziism stands out therefore not as the champion of social reform but rather as an agency for tribal dominion over other peoples which fosters, perfects, and uses social reform for the same practical and obvious reason that it fosters, perfects, and uses the German military machine, also inherited from its predecessors.

The objective emerges under analysis and strain of war not as social reform but as tribal glorification. And the implied promise in Nazi advertising that German conquest means that social welfare for other nations becomes increasingly incompatible with the imperialistic purpose itself is attested by the recent notice delivered to all Berliners to bear constantly in mind in their dealing with imported Polish and other subject labor that they are a "Herrenvolk," a master race.

This at least is the revolutionary component of Naziism as it appears to an American correspondent after spending nearly a year in wartime Germany and just after the pact with Japan.

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$16.98
And proudly we hail them with these "America Firsts" of rayon crepes, woolen jerseys, and balbriggans. A newly arrived group of afternoon and spectator sport dresses at
John G. **Myers**

Expert Rug Cleaning
When you send your finest rugs to Killip you are assured of safe cleaning methods and superior workmanship. Yet you pay only $3.00 for a 9x12 Domestic. Slightly higher for Orientals.
Try this superior rug cleaning service
Get the Killip Quality
For Service . . . Call 5-3311

HOVER SELLS FOR LESS
New arrivals for your inspection. Beautiful solid mahogany coffee tables, lamp tables, end tables, odd chairs, console tables and all styles of lamps, at very reasonable prices.
L. J. HOVER
76 STATE ST.
High-Grade Furniture
Formerly with R. C. Reynolds, Inc.

ROBERT MONEY
Decorator
Painting and Paperhanging
39 Elk Street Phone 5-2009

Be sure to visit
Whitney's Housewares Fair
in Good Housekeeping Center this Week
Instructive! Interesting! Practical!

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
Benjamin Moore & Co.
PAINT PRODUCTS
Wallpaper
516-518 Broadway — Phone 4-1411

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Ave.

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane at James St.
Knapp-Felt and Berg Hats
for Men
$3.95—$5.00
Fall Styles Now Ready

BINGHAMTON

In Our 53rd Year
"Largest Home Furnishings Store Between New York City and Cleveland"
THE FAIR STORE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 3-7064, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Presenting—
FALL AND WINTER FOOTWEAR FASHIONS
for Women
by
I. MILLER CARLISLE
PEACOCK
VITALITY FOOTSAVER
DR. LOCKE HEALTH SPOT
Quality—Style—Good Value
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal — Fuel Oil — Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal.
"Same Coal—Same Mine—all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Record Values in Everything you need for home, auto or personal use.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
174 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Football Weather
calls for good warm coats. Never before have we had so great a popular demand for stylefu fall coats. When you see them you will know the reason, and you'll see many of the same type in the big stadiums this fall.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING
PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3283

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

HOBLIN'S HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE
Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service

Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hotel Statler Flower Shop
James T. Longley
Specialists in
FLOWERS
Artistically Arranged
Telephones
WA. 3545-WA. 4600

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

Kensington Flower Shop
671 GRIDER STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN. 1045 Phones FA. 9243

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.25
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Ruth Wedekind
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

CORTLAND

For Quality
RUG CLEANING
THE CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 COURT ST. PHONE 107
CORTLAND, N. Y.

ELMIRA

'blue coal'
Marked for your protection. The blue tint is your guarantee of better, more economical fuel.
CHEMUNG COAL CO.
299 E. Washington Ave. PHONE 6269

Complete line of groceries, fresh vegetables, quality meats, frosted foods.
Free delivery — Prompt service
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. DIAL 9155

GLOVERSVILLE

DINNERWARE
STARTER SETS and OPEN STOCK
New Patterns, Colors and Shapes
Moderate Prices
—•—
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

The New Imperial Washable Wallpapers and Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Official Boy Scout Agency
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church Street Gloversville, N. Y.

CHARLES DISTEFANO
South Main Street Cash Market
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
PHONE 4770

ITHACA

See the New 1941
R. C. A. RADIO
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

M. G. SCHELTZ
Merchant Tailor
for Men and Women
302 East State Street
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office

NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued.)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

KENMORE BEST FUEL SERVICE
JOHN WILES, Prop.
JEDDO-HIGHLAND Coal
SEMET-SOLVAY Coke
CHARCOAL WOOD
Riverside 6140 91 Euclid Avenue

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BAY SHORE

Smart Clothes
and
Selby Ez Shoes
MILLICENT KALT
23 East Main Street Bay Shore
Bay Shore 1384

Harvard Market
MEAT—POULTRY
PROVISIONS
BUTTER and EGGS
58 West Main Street Bay Shore, L. I.

Why not open a
Budget Account
TAKE 5 MONTHS TO PAY
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE
4 East Main St.

MOST PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
71 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, L. I. Tel. 2881

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP
Clothing and Men's Furnishings
8 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 2234 Bay Shore

Florence Oil Heaters and Ranges
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main St.
Tel. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE
Brightwaters

ESSO
B & S SERVICE
SUNRISE HIGHWAY and HOWELLS ROAD
Phone Bay Shore 1674 Brightwaters, N. Y.
Cars called for and delivered

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571—1572

NEW YORK

Long Island
FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Wally Your Hairdresser
Creators of Coiffures
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Cedarhurst 5283 462 Central Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

CEDARHURST 1716
CHATEAU MARKET
JOHN BERGER, Prop.
SELECT MEATS
POULTRY and PROVISIONS
STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
For
Men ..... Health Spot, Etonic
Women ..... Enna Jettick, Health Spot, Treadeasy
Children ..... Kalisteniks, Dr. Posner
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Bendix Duysen Delicatessen
Home Cooking Our Specialty
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
Fresh Catskill Farm Eggs
34-36 Union St. Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire charge taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

Long Island
FOREST HILLS
(Continued.)

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd at Continental Ave.

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9828

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

When You Go To Vote
Wear Clean Clothes
You'll Feel Better
C. V. Boller Co.
Quality Tailors and Cleaners
70 So. Grove St. Tel. Free. 3098

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CARL GROEPLER'S
SERVICE STATION
Expert Automobile Repairs
Wheel Alignment
Cor. N. Main and Davis St. Phone 2895

LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
Delicatessen
Distributors of S. S. Pierce Co. Famous Foods
68 W. Merrick Road Ph. Free. 4549

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seamen Avenue
SHOES REBUILT LIKE NEW
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
COURTEOUS SERVICE

October Special!
Double the Usual Quantity
Rytex Flight
Printed Stationery
BRAITHWAITE
10 Church Street Phone Free. 2458

FREEPORT—Bellmore

Economy
CLEANERS and TAILORS
Men's and Ladies' Suits Dry Cleaned and Pressed 39c
203 Bedford Ave., Bellmore, L. I.
Opposite Bank

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

REAL ESTATE
Rental and Sales
Insurance of All Kinds
WILHELMINA C. BAUER
399 Nassau Road, Roosevelt, L. I.
Tel. FREE. 0682

FREEPORT—Wantagh

NEW 1941 CARS NOW ON DISPLAY
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
WANTAGH MOTORS, Inc.
Sunrise Highway, Wantagh
Tel. Wantagh 25

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

NEW YORK

Long Island
GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

NASSAU BOOTERY
FINE Footwear
Specializing in Children's Shoes
(X-Ray Fitting)
Tel. Great Neck 2173 64 Middle Neck Road

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
Closed during August.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

On Long Island
It's ALBERT'S
QUALITY FURNITURE
ALBERT'S FURNITURE CO.
267 FRONT STREET

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Air-Conditioned
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

GE APPLIANCES
Long Island Headquarters for Sales and Service
COOPER'S
53 Main Street Hempstead 121
Liberal Trade-ins—Easy Payments

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7490
PAUL'S QUALITY MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery 67 Main Street

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6321, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1898
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island
JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

ART HAIRDRESSERS
Formerly Mae McGann's
Permanent Waving
Creative Hair Styling
40-14 83rd Street Hav. 4-7467

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work.
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-143rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ADA FENNELL Barclay individually designed Foundations
wear a *Smart-form* and have a SMART FORM
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave., Republic 9-7779

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Cool White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

See our fall selection of boys' and girls' coats and snow-suits
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 ATLANTIC AVENUE
LYNBROOK, L. I.

Sales **RADIO** Service
M. W. OBERMILLER
Featuring
Philco, Emerson, Westinghouse, Detrola, Television Short Wave Reception Sets
Call Lynbrook 8899 230 Union Avenue

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 588

PORT WASHINGTON

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

Long Island
QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. O. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Bo. 8-5101

REMODELING REPAIRING
Regina FUR SHOP
Custom Coats Made to Order
Let us restyle your outmoded fur coat.
221-17 Jamaica Avenue Mis. 7-3918
Queens Village

Levine Brothers
Dress up with new
Curtains and Drapes
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
A Full Line of
FANCY GROCERIES
and
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Orders Promptly Delivered
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5171

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire
NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 5-8020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park
Queens Phone—Fieldstone 3-6362
Nassau Phones—Floral Park 361 Garden City 277
COAL—COKE FUEL OIL
VUL-CAN FUEL COKE
WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Pres.
Van Buren Ave., off Jericho Turnpike

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
Melanie Step In $8.95
Kalisteniks Shoes for Children
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEY'S
115-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
Virginia 7-5656

J. J Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

Matrix
Treadeasy
Wilbur Coon
PARAMOUNT SHOES
111-21 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-3254

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3858 Next to R.K.O.

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-4001

SCHWEMMER'S
Quality Bakery
Wedding, Holiday and Birthday Cakes
A SPECIALTY
102-51 Jamaica Ave.

CHILDREN'S
Apparel
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
148-15 Jamaica Ave.
9619 Jamaica Ave.—113-11 Jamaica Ave.

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530
Tel. Vir. 9-8360

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-6583

SCHERR'S
Women's, Men's and Children's Wear
116-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

Tek
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

Tel. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Inc.
274 MERRICK ROAD

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3341
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued.)

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Popular Prices
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

T. M. Taylor Printing Co.
Quality Printing
Reasonable Prices, Prompt Service
12 South Third Ave. Oakwood 9351

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
KINNEY OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors Esso Products
FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
River Road Tel 292 Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5855 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie Stone
GOWNS *and* SPORTSWEAR
announces
The Opening of Her New Shop
611 MAIN STREET
(opp. Westchester Gift Shop)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
LENOX 496 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

HATS
by
Wolfe-Dahms
2 Hamilton Avenue at North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For You and Your Home at Prices to Suit Every Income!
7 Division St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued.)

Stein-Bloch Clothes
Finest long-wearing Worsteds at new price of..... $40.00
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 MECHANIC STREET
(Free Parking to Customers)

Westchester Gift Shop
"Interior Decorators" Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

For Forty Years—
Smart uptown women have preferred this store for Fine Fashions, at lowest prices.
FREED'S
3016 Third Ave. (at 155th St.)
Bronx, N. Y.
Formerly at 159th St., Third Ave.

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 8-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Groceries Delicatessen

CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-0677

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 4-1237
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison BUckminster 7-4540

JEWELRY
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
Expert clock and watch repairing
1 yr. written guarantee on all repairs
10% discount to Monitor readers.
S. CHARAK ESTAB. 1905
7218 THIRD AVENUE SH. 8-6620

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600
Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
We also pay highest prices for old gold, diamonds, platinum and silver.
DIAMONDS SET WHILE YOU WAIT
Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 WEST 181 ST.
WA 3-0280
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Photographs and Copies
- FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS
- PROOFS SUBMITTED
- SPECIAL RATES for EARLY ORDERS

ROXANE STUDIOS
3 East 48th St., New York City

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

NEW DORP

MARY-LANE SHOP
Smart Dresses and Hats
for Juniors, Misses and Women
at popular prices.
149 New Dorp Lane Don Hills 6-0032

PORT RICHMOND

Christmas Cards
Wedding Announcements
Westerleigh Press
DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE

ST. GEORGE

DAN'S BEAUTY SALON
57 Bay Street Gib. 7-8611
HAIR STYLIST
formerly with John Wanamaker
A beauty aid for every Beauty need.

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

Pelham Coal & Oil Co.
FUEL OILS—BLUE COAL
Repair service on all makes of oil burners
Vacuum cleaning of furnace and chimney.
SERVICE MAINTAINED 24 HOURS A DAY
Phones—Pelham 0500—New Rochelle 8850
Beverly 8860—Fairbanks 4-2420

A. ARCHIGIAN
197 Sparks Ave.
Pel. 0380
UPHOLSTERING
Slip Covers, Curtains, Draperies
Mastercraftsman, Reasonable Prices

Pelham Pharmacy
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Avenue PELHAM, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 1653
LUNCHEONETTE

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Pelham 0878
M. K. MANOOKIAN
Rugs
Cleaning, Repairing and Shampooed
199 Sparks Ave.

Pelham Antique Shop
CHINA SILVER GLASS FURNITURE BRIC-A-BRAC
Ralph J. Fierro
REPAIRING REFINISHING APPRAISALS
203 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 2940

PELHAM PICTURE HOUSE
175 Wolf's Lane Telephone 3160
Saturday, Sunday and Monday October 5, 6, 7
"ANDY HARDY MEETS DEBUTANTE"

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Ave.
Telephone 3467

NEILSEN'S

Frozen Fancies for Your Halloween Party
173 Westchester Ave.

Addie Finn
Colonial Beauty Shoppe
227 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 2280

JOHN C. THOMAS
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
A.B.C. Oil Burners
131 Horton Avenue Office Phone 31

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S HARVEST FESTIVAL SALE
Oct. 4 thru Oct. 12th
Hundreds of bargains—Don't miss this opportunity to replenish your stock of home needs and wearables.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Phone 615 317 Main Street

E. V. GRANT
Wall Papers
Paints
Glass—Linoleums
Estimates Gladly Given
Expert Work Only

SIRING BROTHERS
227 Main Street Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys—Keds —Moccasins—Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

FOR HAPPY HEATING
1. ESSO and GILBARCO Oil Burners
2. ESSOHEAT Fuel Oil
3. 24-HOUR Oil Delivery and Burner Service

MID-HUDSON OIL CO.
PHONE 1266 POUGHKEEPSIE
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued.)

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
SW FINE FOODS

Fall and Winter Coats
SPORT ..... $10.95 to $29.95
TRIMMED ..... $24.95 to $49.95
DRESSES ..... $3.95 to $16.95
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET
"A Home-Owned Store"

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2650 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89¢
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

PAINT and GLASS
STORM SASH
Complete Installation, Terms
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 State Street Main 1094
HOME OF FINE WALLPAPER

Delicious Food Prepared by Women Cooks
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
Also a la carte service
Open Sundays

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Rochesters First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
CLEANERS & DYERS, INC.
240 Mill Street 146 East Avenue

The CORNUCOPIA
INCORPORATED
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
QUALITY FOOD
at REASONABLE PRICES

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

Service on All Oil Burners
Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
TEL. 1231
'blue coal' Fuel Oil

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
80 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4490

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

For Cleaning at Its Best
CALL

Swift Service
TELEPHONES:
White Plains ..4313 Rye 716
Mamaroneck ...1700 New Rochelle ..6863
Scarsdale .... 700 Greenwich 4567

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8606

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK.
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
LINENS

HENRY'S CLEANERS
Cleaning—Tailoring
Re-lining—Rug Cleaning
412 Smith St. Tel. 4-8434

Our Fall Collection has arrived
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear, Millinery, Accessories
THE IMPERIAL
325 State St.

New Fall Dobbs Hats
$5.00 and $7.50
BERG HATS $3.50
Chas. Holtzman & Son Inc.
259 State Street

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women . $6.95 and up
For Men .... $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Esso Heat
The Oil Fuel
THE O-GAS-CO. SALES CORP.
Phone 4-3194

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

Fall Dresses and Coats
Gifts, Novelties
Greeting Cards *Hosiery*
FLORENCE A. EDWARDS
338 W. Kennedy Tel. 5-2755
Open Evenings by Appointment

TROY

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 FOURTH STREET
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
Troy, New York

Tom S. Wolkyns & Co. Inc.
'blue coal'—Lehigh Coal
Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous
Tel. Troy 373 .... Office 47 Third Street
Yard 4038 Yard 3130 7th Ave.
Furnace and Range Oils

NEW YORK

UTICA

Mattress Special
"Windsor," a wonderfully constructed mattress, with hair top for summer coolness and felt on the other side for winter warmth. Covering of 8 ounce ticking. Save $8.00—regularly $29.50.
Sale Price $21.50
J. B. WELLS & SON COMPANY

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1342

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

Ready-to-Wear
COATS, DRESSES *and* ACCESSORIES
for Fall and Winter
Howard Rock
128 Bleecker Street Tel. 2-0220

The Family Dept. Store
Timely Merchandise Needs!
Heating—Furniture—Rugs
Auto Supplies—Electric Appliances
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
245 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y.
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Ph. White Plains 1453 Ph. Port Chester 3913

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Pix" Phone: White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

Murray's Tailors
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
ALTERATIONS—RELINING
COMPLETE VALET SERVICE
Call for and deliver
363 Mamaroneck Ave., Near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

HOPE SERVICE STATION
Cars called for and delivered
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Complete Repairs
Cor. Brookfield Street and Post Road
W. P. 4967

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
FUEL OIL—BURNERS—CONDITIONERS
210 S. Lexington Ave. Wh. Plains 2725-2726

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Projanskys
Est. 1905
The Little Shop Around-the-Corner
146 E. Post Rd., White Plains, N. Y.
Our unimportant address (a few steps off Mamaroneck Ave.) permits us to give quality not reflected in the price tags on our fine furs. Our fall collection includes Sheared Beavers, Persian Lambs, Mink-Blended Muskrats. The restyling of our fur coats and the custom-tailoring of cloth coats has built an important part of our modest success.

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
U.S. TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84 Scars. 2929

STUDEBAKER—Sales and Service
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
JENKINS GARAGE, Inc.
29 W. Post Road
WHITE PLAINS 8787

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
60 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 8300
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2548

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

NEW!
Luxurious Fur Coats, Jackets and Scarfs
Enjoy your lovely Fur Coat while paying for it. Our monthly payment Budget Plan permits you to pay out of income.
ORAM-KIRCHÉ STYLISTS
138 MAMARONECK AVE.

YONKERS

ARROW SHIRTS
ADAM HATS
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway, Cor. Lawrence St.

NEW FALL LINE
RED CROSS SHOES
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
18 Main Street Tel. Yon. 2164

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS
2574—2575—2576—2577
SPECIALS WED. AND SAT.

See Our New
FALL AND WINTER COLLECTIONS
New Arrivals Daily
The Fashion Shop
10 Main Street

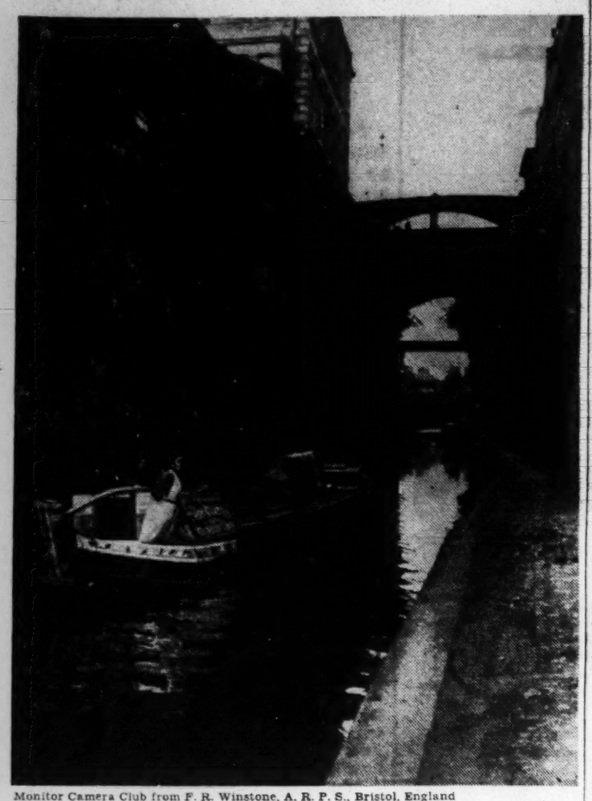
SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
1 Manor House Square Nepp. 302—500

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Britain's "Bridge of Sighs"

This canal at Chester is part of a network of 4,673 miles of waterways in England which are now more or less in disuse.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Sweden has recently issued two stamps commemorating the birth of her great sculptor, Johann Tobias Sergel (1740-1814). The stamps are the 15-öre and the 50-öre. Both are of the same design and bear the portrait of Sergel. This portrait is from Sergel's bust of himself, and the design of the stamps is the work of the artist Torsten Schonberg.

Johann Sergel was considered Sweden's foremost advocate of the return of the classics of Greek and Roman art. His early training and study was done in Italy, and in 1780 he became a professor at Stockholm's Art Academy. His nimble wit made him a favorite in the Gustavian court, and his caricatures made him one of its best-known personalities.

Stamps from Other Countries

Brazil—Three stamps will be released in October honoring the New York World's Fair. The values will be 1,000-reis, 5,000-reis and 10,000-reis, and the designs will be varied. A map of Brazil will be shown on the 10,000-reis stamp and a profile of President Vargas on the 5,000-reis value.

A 400-reis stamp has been issued in commemoration of the 1940 Brazilian Congress of Geography which was held at Florianopolis. The design shows the map of Brazil in the center.

France—The likeness of Premier Marshall Pétain is to appear on stamps of this country to make their appearance in the near future. This fact was announced by the Ministry of Finance, but no date of issue or values of the stamps have been announced.

Honduras—A series of stamps honoring Columbus and dedicated to the projected Columbus memorial lighthouse to be erected in the Dominican Republic will be released on October 12, Columbus Day. The Pan American Union in Washington announces that this set of stamps is the first special issue in the forthcoming international series to be used for this purpose.

Hungary—A new stamp has been issued to commemorate the return and annexation of Transylvania from Rumania. The design of the stamp pictures the Hungarian crown, on either side of which medieval figures stand guard. The value of the stamp is 10f and the color is green and yellow.

Philippines—Word has been received that a series of seven new airmail stamps will soon be released. The values will be the 2, 8, 10, 20, 40 and 60-centavos and 1-peso.

Turkey — Three of the 1930 stamps have been surcharged with new values and overprinted in commemoration of the thirteenth annual Smyrna exhibition held during August.

Canadian Good-Will Stamps

It has been suggested to both the Postmasters General of Canada and the United States that the two countries issue jointly an international good-will stamp which will be valid for postage in both countries. The design as suggested would feature the International Peace Gardens on the international boundary and be a neighborly gesture exemplifying the spirit of the warships-for-bases trade.

Dominican Republic is contemplating the issuance of a postage stamp in honor of Canada and of expressing the good will that Dominican Republic holds for Canada. The stamp is suggested for the 1941 Canadian National Exhibition when the Dominican Republic plans to show a much larger exhibit from its country than shown at the 1940 Exhibition just closed.

United States

The Post Office Department has announced that the first day sale of the National Defense postage stamps originally scheduled for October 12th has been changed to October 16th in order that the release of these one, two and three-cent defense stamps may coincide with National Registration Day. There is no change in the place of sale, both the Washington Post Office and the Philatelic Agency being accorded first day preference. Requests for first day covers should be sent to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C.

STAMPS & COINS

21 Unused Soviet Russia 21. Bicolors; Imperforate; surcharges. Only 5 cents to approval applicants.
BURTON STOCKTON, Jr.
Box 217 Batavia, N. Y.

FREE—56 DIFFERENT WORLD WIDE STAMPS to approval applicants sending only 2c for postage. SPECIAL—30 Different U. S. Commemoratives only 10c. H. M. Leonard, Gardner Sta., N. 2304, St. Louis, Mo.

FINE STAMPS—200 World; 10 Commemoratives; 20c per pkt.—100 World; 15 Mexico; 15 Norway; 5 U. S. 1c; 5 U. S. 2c; 10c per pkt.—24 U. S. 3c Comms.; 30c per pkt.—Price list of many others.—Approvals include valuable premiums. H. Waite, 2005 Ash Ave., Tempe, Ariz.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Light of Daylight Lamps' Appears Blue?

The color of any object we see depends largely on the color of the light which illuminates it. When light (such as sunlight), which is a combination of the rays of all the colors of light, is thrown on an object, the pigment or color in the object sends back one color of light and absorbs the rays of other colors.

If the color which is normal to the object is not present in the light which illuminates it, the appearance of the object will be much modified. A red rose under a blue light will appear black, for it absorbs blue light and the blue light has no red rays for it to reflect.

Artificial light, of most common sorts, differs from daylight in the matter of blue rays, being relatively deficient in that color. As a consequence, a fabric that appears blue in daylight will appear so dark as to be nearly black when viewed by ordinary artificial light, for it absorbs all but the blue rays and there are very few blue rays for it to reflect. Viewed under the light of an oil lamp, a bright blue material looks just like a bright brown material seen by daylight.

To enable us to see fabrics at night or in artificially lighted rooms in the same colors they show in daylight, various types of "daylight lamps" have been devised. These lamps achieve their purpose by adding to the artificial light the missing blue color and so, as contrasted with ordinary lamps, their light appears blue.

One such lamp has a silvered reflector below the bulb, which throws the light upward to a shade or colored reflector on which are patches of color, the blue and green predominating. This results in the absorption of some of the colors at the red end of the spectrum and an increase in the proportion of blue and green, the reflected light being a rough approximation of daylight.

Other types of daylight lamps include those in which the light passes through a blue-tinted glass filter, and certain gaseous discharge tubes, such as the 625-watt carbon dioxide lamps used for matching yarns at one of the big carpet weaving plants.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Little Chauncey

"Mr. And, please."

Character Development

But fortune, good or ill, as I take it, does not change men and women—it but develops their character.—Thackeray.

In Lighter Vein

The Best Example

We bow our head in humble respect: The hen still produces the best package—product, use and convenience considered. — Packager.

Geometry

Mrs. A: "I thought you knew her. She lives in the same square as you."

Mrs. B: "Perhaps! But she doesn't move in the same circle." —Cronica, Buenos Aires.

Welcome Duplicate

Bride-to-Be: "I hope we don't get any duplicate wedding presents."

Groom-to-Be: "Oh, I don't know. My dad's promised us a check for $5,000, and I wouldn't mind getting a duplicate from your father."

Heard in London

Returning home from the office, Jones remarked to his wife: "These gas-masks seem to get heavier with carrying."

"Yes, dear," replied his wife, sweetly. "You went away this morning with the box we keep the electric iron in."—Tit-Bits.

Old Stuff

Salesman: "Sir, have you seen the new fountain pen? It is absolutely impossible for ink to escape from it anywhere."

Businessman: "Huh. New! I've been trying to write with that kind for years." — Buffalo Evening News.

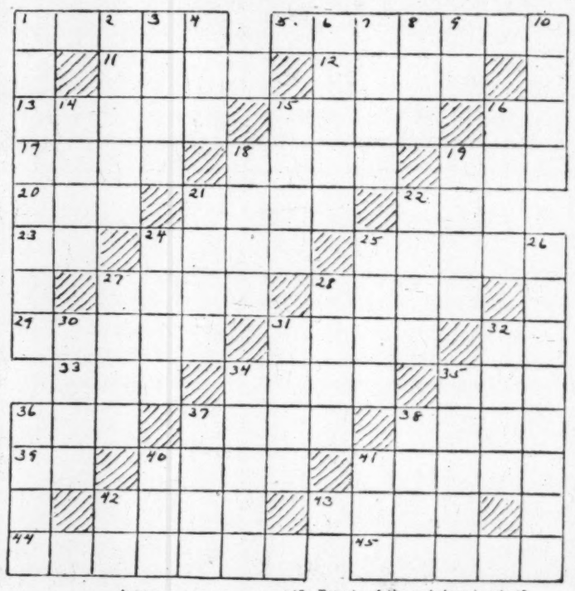
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An ancient country of northern Greece; ceded to Greece by Turkey, Serbia, and Bulgaria in 1913; seat of empire under Alexander the Great.
2. Peterborough, New Hampshire; established in 1833.
3. Helena.
4. An inlet of the Irish Sea between England and Scotland.
5. It was held at Philadelphia by decree of Congress to celebrate the 100th anniversary of America's freedom; it lasted five months.
6. On the Zambezi River, in Rhodesia, South Africa; 343 feet high, and over a mile wide; discovered by Livingstone in 1855.
7. Appleton, Wisconsin.
8. The fruit of East Indian or Chinese plants of the ginger family; its seeds are used as a condiment.
9. A national monument in southern Idaho, containing peculiar lava formations including 63 craters of extinct volcanoes.
10. Herbert Hoover came from Palo Alto, California.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is "truthful" character in short poems of F. Bret Harte?
5—Ancient city of Palestine.
11—What is aluminum sulphate?
12—Domino is what?
13—How might a poet write "climate"?
15—What is a pointed rod used to urge on a beast?
16—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
17—What is the Sunflower State (abbr.)?
18—Female of the red deer is what?
19—What is a flower not yet fully opened?
21—What flowers did blessed damosel hold (sing.)?
22—What is a crib used for storage?
23—While.
24—What is a globular missile for a catapult?
25—Cleopatra sailed Nile on what?
27—What is a weapon used in fencing?
28—What does a thesaurus contain (sing.)?
29—Girls are seen descending what in "The Children's Hour"?
31—What is a pastryman?
32—Belonging to me.
33—What bird flies at night?
34—Dogs sometimes bay at what?
35—What is name of a size of paper?
36—Opposite of "pro"?
37—The fennel is what?
38—What do you call distance to which a thing can be thrown?
39—Article.
40—Skin of an animal.
41—What is capital of India?
42—Story of an Icelandic hero is what?
43—What is thousandth part of a monetary unit?
44—Dick Whittington came to London seeking what?
45—Level land.

Down

1—What are common crowlike birds of Europe?
2—What is the Pine Tree State?
3—Shade trees.
4—What is a diminutive of Susan?
6—Ebonist deals in what?
7—Way.
8—James Whitcomb Riley was native of what State (abbr.)?
9—Symbol for cerium is what?
10—Who was a famous Roman poet?
14—Ballads.
15—Quarter of a pint?
16—What supplies air for breathing?
18—Elevation of land is what?
19—A turnstone is a bird, tool, or idol—which?
21—Bed of a wild beast is what?
22—Covering of a tree.
24—To seethe.
25—Convivial.
26—Tutankhamen ruled whom (sing.)?
27—Young deer is what?
28—Material used for clothing.
30—What is another name for Indian mahogany?
31—Young of a horse is what?
32—To crush.
34—Italian city.
35—A certain type of lily.
36—What do you call young of a rhinoceros?
37—What is a small rodent of western South America?
38—What is one of compartments of a honeycomb?
40—To strike gently.
41—What is a depression or hollow among hills?
42—Senior (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

OF NOTHING can we be more sure than this: that, if we cannot sanctify our present lot, we could sanctify no other.—J. MARTINEAU.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Jessie Eaton, Birmingham, England

Chesterton Mill, Warwickshire

This elaborate windmill, arising from six arches, was designed by the famous English architect, Inigo Jones, in the sixteenth century.

Daily Anecdote

He Met the Test

One day the manager of the Carnegie steel works went to the head of the draughting department and said, "I want your best man."

"We have no best man," was the reply. "They are all good."

The next day an order was issued stating that, in order to complete a certain piece of work, all of the draughtsmen would be required to work two hours overtime each day for several weeks without extra pay. The following morning the manager asked the draughting-room chief how the men were taking the new order.

"They are all complaining about it," was the reply, "that is, all but one man."

"Let me have that man," requested the manager.

The young man thus singled out proved to be an exceptionally capable and energetic worker, and under the watchful eye of the works manager began a rapid and steady advancement which eventually brought him to the presidency of the company. This was the able and greatly admired steel magnate, Charles Schwab.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Needed Co-operation

Glendale, Calif.

Mrs. W., striving to support and educate her three children, looked forward with longing and hope to the time when she could own a home of her own. She finally decided that if she was ever to accomplish this she must take some steps toward it. Eventually, she purchased a lot in a desirable section of the city.

For over two years she made her payments faithfully and promptly in person to the original owner. One day the owner asked her why she didn't get a Federal Loan and start to build her house. Mrs. W. explained that this wasn't possible until she had a clear title to the lot. The next time she made her payment, the owner presented her with the title to the lot, saying he was reducing the interest also, and would take Mrs. W.'s personal note for the balance due.

Now, due to this generous gesture, Mrs. W. and her family are established in their own home, several years before they ever thought it would be possible.

Where Would You Find—

1. Macedonia?
2. The first tax-supported free library in the United States?
3. The capital of Montana?
4. Solway Firth?
5. The Centennial Exposition of 1876?
6. Victoria Falls?
7. Lawrence College?
8. Cardamom?
9. The Craters of the Moon?
10. The only state, west of the Mississippi, from which a President has been elected?

(Answers appear on this page)

Words

But words are things, and a small drop of ink,
Falling, like dew, upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.
—Byron

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anti-Climax*

By LE PELLEY

WOW—AREN'T THE WOODS BEAUTIFUL!
NATURE SURE HAS A PUNCH THIS TIME OF YEAR!
OH MY!
YOU SAID IT!
..AND TO THINK WE'RE HAVING HAM AND CABBAGE FOR DINNER!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Talk About Making a Monkey of Yourself*—

By RODGERS

The Boss and Jimmy were busy with their ol' football this afternoon, so there wasn't much for me to do—
But I must have dozed off for a second and dreamed that I had a tail like Nick's—
For when I heard them arguing as to how they would get their football out of the tree—
I up and barked, "I'll be glad to get it for you!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Hold the Line, Elmer*

By THE HAGERS

SAID ELMER, AS HIS CAR STOPPED SHORT, "I'M GLAD MY TROLLEY YOU SUPPORT.
THIS WEEK, ON AFTERNOONS, SO FAR NO ONE HAS RIDDEN IN MY CAR."
"WELL, ELMER, I CAN TELL YOU WHY: THE WORLD SERIES IS ON," SAID I.
"I HAVE A PLAN. YOUR CAR WE'LL PACK. WAIT HERE FOR ME. I'LL BE RIGHT BACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (x) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than One Emergency

Nowhere have we seen the case for a third term presented more cogently than in "Jeffersonian's" letter on this page today. The writer considers the emergency so grave and President Roosevelt so effective in meeting it that the normal validity of the two-term tradition should be subordinated. The emergency "Jeffersonian" has in mind—the danger to America from aggressive totalitarianism—is underscored by every bomb that falls on London.

This newspaper has sought to arouse Americans to defend themselves against the attack, seen and unseen. It has applauded most of the steps taken by President Roosevelt to that end. Particularly in the matter of giving aid to Britain, to save the last bastion of democracy in Europe have we felt that an emergency existed.

But there is more than one emergency. Free government is attacked from within as well as from without. That the danger is less visible and dramatic does not make it less serious. This danger arises from influences which break down a free economy and persuade men that personal rule is less trouble than self-government. These influences have increased in every country where a more complex industrial system makes new demands on those who would manage their society by democratic means. They have resulted in a relapse into despotism over wide areas. They are contrary to the spirit of America, which has always rejected "strong" Governments.

This newspaper believes that American democracy is in no less danger from the failure to solve internal problems such as unemployment, the growth of special interest blocs, the irresponsible piling up of debts, the expansion of political machines, and the decay of a free and self-reliant spirit among the people than it is from external attack. The Roosevelt Administration has not solved these problems; we believe that its continuance would aggravate them. Especially do we feel that there is danger in the whole attitude which has fostered the third-term movement and made it appear that one man rather than the very spirit of American democracy is going to meet the totalitarian challenge.

This tendency to exalt personality and centralize power constitutes another emergency. We do not expect to see a Roosevelt dictatorship, but when Americans begin to consider any leader so indispensable that his perpetuation in office seems to them to hold more advantages than dangers, they are consciously or unconsciously on the road to personal rule. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt has been made to appear the only hope of Americans in dealing with foreign dangers although his foreign policy is virtually indistinguishable from that of Mr. Willkie shows how this reliance on one man can betray a supposedly self-governing people. Is there not an emergency here also?

Jefferson, wise in the ways of government, saw the danger of personal rule and self-perpetuating political machines when he refused a third term although the new and weak little country was buffeted by the world turmoil of Napoleonism. There were crises and emergencies when some of the other Presidents stepped down. We know that many patriotic Americans take the position "Jeffersonian" argues so well. But for us there is more than one emergency and we feel that American democracy will meet the danger from without with more strength if it overcomes the danger from within, and that the third-term threat forms an important part of that emergency.

Spain—Not Yet

The mountainous diplomatic labors of the Axis have centered on Madrid to bring forth Spanish non-belligerency. It is an old mouse, though not as old as the one exhibited in the Axis-Tokyo agreement. Questions naturally arise as to the reason for so much coming and going among German, Italian and Spanish diplomats, if the outcome was to be a restatement of a position that Spain took months ago.

The answer is not that Spain has resisted the Axis' further advances. It may be, however, that Spanish diplomats have helped their friends in Rome and Berlin to see that a belligerent Spain at this moment would be more of a liability than an asset to the Axis.

A belligerent Spain would be subject to the British blockade, and much of Spain is reported already starving. Moreover, this would close one more of the Axis' present trade doors to the world. A belligerent Spain would be subject to attack by British forces, whereas under its present status it can still harbor peacefully hordes of German agents and technicians against the day when the Axis may help Spain to take Gibraltar. Spain is taking orders anyhow; the question now is when the order to strike can serve the Axis best.

To thrust Spain into war would be to risk splitting the domestic support which has kept General Franco's Government in power. Some of this support is not pro-Axis; it is conservative, clerical. It already is disappointed over the developments that have placed the Falangists—advocates of a "new order" for Spain—in such an influential position.

Should Spain be thrust into war today, this rivalry between old-line and "new order" Spaniards might well produce such divisions as would make Spain a wholly negative factor in the Axis war on Britain. It could be occupied by Axis forces but at the risk of problems that might be averted by a more patient handling of the situation.

It will be interesting to see whether the near future does not bring some significant developments at Madrid, resulting in a painless reduction of General Franco's delicately balanced power and an increase of that of his most notable Minister, Ramón Serrano Suñer. This would represent a gradual strengthening of the pro-Nazi influences in the Madrid Government, toward that time when Spain would be given the order to march.

Its Record Written High

"Now or never—closes forever." So read the New York World's Fair posters today. Come the morning after October 27, and workmen will tear down walls, break up statues. Trylon and perisphere will vanish to the realm of geometry. The time capsule, buried deep, will begin the sleep of centuries. All the rich accumulata of this machine age assembled in the industrial area will be dismantled.

From the foreign area, the Magna Charta will go into storage "for the duration." A few Old World treasures will be on exhibit in American universities and museums. But the noble pavilions erected by a world largely at peace, the monuments of a Europe and a world of nations which may never be reassembled as it was two years ago, will disappear in four short weeks.

In all the kaleidoscope of buildings, barkers, busses, of Aquacade and Railroads on Parade, only a few choice edifices will remain, the rest to make way for a giant park. Even the ever-present queue of persons waiting to see the General Motors Futurama will vanish.

"Now or never—closes forever." So read the New York World's Fair posters today. But who, having seen them, will ever forget the mechanical and artistic marvels of this most complete of Fairs? Not as colorfully beautiful, perhaps, as its rival on the Pacific Coast, yet a distinct contribution to American education, and a stimulus to constructive thinking.

Poor Arguments

We are glad that President Roosevelt lost no time in properly and forthrightly denouncing the attacks on the Willkie party in Detroit. His description, "utterly reprehensible," is not too strong. Having refused to debate with Mr. Willkie, the President must feel especially irked that some of his supporters would use eggs, tomatoes, melons, rocks through train windows, and hotel furniture hurled from the eighteenth floor as arguments. If those who debate in this way are capable of reasoning they should realize that their totalitarian tactics are injuring the cause they favor.

There was an equally cowardly outbreak of this kind of argument in Cleveland the other day when baseball fans tried to help their team by throwing things and one even dropped a basket on a Detroit player. All who cherish the American way of life must take active part in endeavoring to check the kind of thinking which produces such violence. Where men are not free to speak or to use the strong weapon of reason, violence is tempting. But for those who call themselves Americans to resort to such methods is to disclose that some portions of the people have been infected with a kind of thinking which is as dangerous as more visible forms of "fifth column" activity. The temptation to resort to violence is widespread. But let every American oppose, in himself and in others, such license—the enemy of liberty.

A Reader's Reasons For a Third Term

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How, at a time like this, can The Christian Science Monitor object to a third term for President Roosevelt? The Roosevelt foreign policy has appeared to follow closely the line the Monitor has taken and I cannot see any domestic issue so important as the necessity of opposing the totalitarians with all the strength and wisdom and courage that we can muster. To me Lincoln's simple statement, "Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream," applies more acutely than ever before, or at least since the Civil War. The Monitor has been alert in pointing out the gravity of this situation and forthrightly demanding a vigorous rejection of appeasement. You have more than once recognized the President's grasp of foreign affairs and the value of his leadership in giving aid to Britain. Why then in this emergency do you put so much emphasis on the two-term tradition?

I yield to no one in my admiration for Thomas Jefferson and under ordinary circumstances I consider the precedent of two terms—established by Jefferson, and not by Washington—as a useful custom. Other things being equal, I should vote to uphold it; but Jefferson was the last man in the world to be bound by rigid custom in the face of changing circumstances. I doubt if he would have favored an amendment to the Constitution outlawing a third term. It seems to me that those who wish today to follow the two-term custom willy-nilly are making it more important than the Constitution which left the question to the people. Jefferson was a great one to trust the people and I believe he would trust them today to decide whether they should slavishly follow the two-term custom or take heed of the national emergency and elect the man best qualified to deal with it.

The situation today is so grave that Congress has voted about ten billion dollars for national defense and has made the revolutionary move to set up conscription measures in peace times. The emergency is so great the President has called into his Cabinet Messrs. Stimson and Knox, two Republicans, and has appointed a National Defense Council which is mobilizing industry. By putting these two Republicans in his Cabinet, while not exactly forming a coalition government, he has given hostages to fortune in a political sense, for either Stimson or Knox could "blow up" the Cabinet if the Administration's defense efforts were not to their liking.

As against this measure of coalition, Mr. Willkie has declared that, if elected, he will not keep any of the present officials. I presume this includes Mr. Hull whose trade policies the Monitor has strongly supported.

I don't see how, under these circumstances, we can think of displacing Mr. Roosevelt who has had nearly eight years of experience in dealing with foreign affairs by putting in Mr. Willkie who has no experience and whose own views on foreign affairs are so vigorously opposed by many of the congressional leaders of his party. I thought the Monitor had appreciated the gravity of the crisis as well as the unusual qualifications Mr. Roosevelt has shown in dealing with it. I cannot understand, on any ground, why you should forget all this now.

Certainly this is the hour for leadership—strong, capable, experienced, and courageous. In times like this, I would risk more than a third term to be sure that we have in the White House a man capable of such strokes of statesmanship as the destroyer-naval base trade. JEFFERSONIAN

New York

President or Precedent

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is the present "rule by a few" to which "we the people" object. The various bureaus established by President Roosevelt are not responsible to the will of the people through their accredited representatives in Congress; they answer only to the President.

Some say that at a vital time like this they hesitate to "change horses in the middle of the stream." But which is the larger issue, the principle or the person?

Should we change our stand on an issue so wisely settled by the Founder of our Country, George Washington? We were a new nation, floundering in our efforts to establish the first successful democracy in the world. It seemed imperative that Washington remain in office until we had gained more strength.

Had we not better change President than a precedent so well proven?

New York — A. VAN B. CLAUSSEN

Mr. Coolidge's Example

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Secretary Ickes, upholding, in your "Pro and Con" feature, a third term for F. D. R., says that many Republicans favored a third term for President Coolidge. Mr. Ickes evidently did not notice the quotes of the Republican National Committee and Herbert Hoover which he uses did not speak of a third term, but of renomination and re-election.

Coolidge was made Vice-President in 1921 and was not President until 1923 when Mr. Harding passed on. Therefore Coolidge served only six years and was elected President but once. LOUISE RICHARDSON

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Man's Best Friend

One of the brightest in the canine tribe is Dusty, a mongrel of Bellingham, Washington, who mounts guard beside the parked automobile of his owner, a storekeeper. At the approach of deadly peril in the person of a blue-clad human with a silver shield and a pad of pink tickets, Dusty rushes to the door and barks. Out dashes the proprietor and drives around the block. If his luck is good, he grabs the same place again and is safe for another hour. Dusty admits that for the present that is the best he can do, but he insists that his master has a trace of intelligence hidden away somewhere and that after a few years of patient effort he may be able to get him educated to the point where he will save much wear and tear on human and canine nerves by putting his car in a parking lot.—*Evening Star*, Washington.

But Is He the *Campaign* Issue?

The Un-Oiled Hinge of Autumn

This was the day when they came. We knew what it meant, but we weren't going to mention it. We have been pretending we didn't see summer getting ready to leave, packing up her rustling scarlet and glancing down the blue wind towards autumn.

But when the grackles come, there is no more denying that summer has left us. From Maine to Maryland, all along the seacoast, they come in noisy throngs, and when they leave, you see that they have taken summer with them.

Before our eyes were open this morning, we heard that strange excited sound as if the horizon were dragging a metal chain closer around us. The noise came from everywhere, from the very sky itself, as though all the hinges of the day were squeaking . . . as though some huge invisible gate were swinging back across the trees to let the blustering Autumn through.

An un-oiled hinge. The metaphor is not mine. A million farmers, more or less, squinting up against the sun on October mornings have said it, and some of them have said: No, it sounds more like a rusty pump-handle.

Ornithologists have attempted to describe that chuckling metallic clangor which can't be called a bird-song. Quite solemnly the ornithologists rig up letters to express it, and this is what they get: *Chuch che weecha, turulee, turulee tee.* "A chattering cry like that of the female red-wing disturbed at nest" (E. A. Samuels). "Their creaky chorus is like the sound of a lot of little ungreased wheels revolving rapidly" (J. A. Farley).

Our own five-year-old Expressionist said, "If a big black cloud could make a noise. . . ."

And Amy Lowell: "The smoothness of the morning is puckered with their incessant chatter."

* * *

Well, however you describe it, they come as noise first. And then they themselves arrive, and suddenly they are on every limb, and strutting across the lawns, possessing our valley and our hilltop without asking. Over the earth, over the sunshiny square on the bedroom floor, there are the swift shadows of them still wheeling down through the sky. The earth has a rhythm of shadows across it, regular as the flickering retreat of telegraph poles from a train window. It is the earth which seems to be traveling windily under the sky.

The grackles, hundreds of thousands of them, are on their way to the South, and we who are not going to follow them, must think now about Winter. There is a strange excitement about this meeting of two worlds in our valley and on our hilltop. We feel as if we should do something to celebrate their coming, and choosing us for their stopping place. Light refreshments, entertainment . . . something! But we can only stand and look at our laden trees, glistening and bristling with burnished purple and bronze and green, incredibly metallic.

Sometimes the migrations have been in unbelievably large numbers. Late in September they begin collecting in the swamps, purple and bronzed grackles and several kinds of blackbirds. As the platoons sweep southward, other companies join them, until there may be thousands in one flight. The birds go back and forth diagonally across the general direction of the column. Sometimes they stop and rest for a whole day, if they find a hilltop orchard they happen to like. Grackles travel by day, and standing on the earth watching them, you wish with all your heart you could go with them.

They are such rakish, hobo-seeming birds, not demure and discreet like the others. They are shiny and sassy; they look carefree and irresponsible. You can't imagine them worrying about taxes and decorum, as pigeons look as if they did. Grackles look as if they believed the promises of politicians, and, believing, acted upon them.

* * *

Some flights have become almost legends among American naturalists, for their prodigious size. Back in October 24, 1904, such a flight passed over Concord, Mass., stretching from one horizon to the other. Some who saw it say there were "millions" in the flight, and even those who are unwilling to utter such fabulous figures, say it was "beyond any estimating."

Fifteen thousand birds have often been reported, but William A. Taylor, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, says that the largest flock he has ever seen near the Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary in Sharon, Mass., was about 6,000. That was on October 9, year before last.

But even a few hundred in your own quiet trees is thrilling and awesome. You cannot believe that your own land could hold so many as your eye tells you there are. They make your bird bath a silly toy; they unravel your precious seed-zinnias before your enthralled eyes. They try to rip away the roof gutters, and they scold at you because your builder fastened it securely. They are as thick on the trees as blackberries on a bush; they squawk with guttural ribaldry, making humorous remarks about you, no doubt; a flock of Ed Wynns and Jimmy Durantes, from the sound of it, with a few Joe Penners scurrying about indignantly.

* * *

Some flights are marauders, that pillage a cornfield or an orchard; others are benefactors who eat injurious insects. Like so many other things, the grackles have been alternately rejected and welcomed. In the pioneer days on Cape Cod, a young man applying for a marriage license was required to present the Town Clerk with his quota of grackle heads, to show he had served his community's interest and was entitled to live happily ever after.

But in 1749, the war against the "maize thieves" was abated, and the lowly crows and grackles were welcomed back upon the farmlands, because hordes of locusts and cut-worms had so demolished crops that New England farmers had to import hay from "England and Pennsylvania" in order to feed their cattle through that winter.

W. B. Barrows, the Michigan ornithologist, sums it up like this: "Taken all in all, the facts seem to show conclusively that the bronzed grackle is a valuable bird, which does considerably more good than harm. . . . The good done is widely distributed; the harm is often concentrated on a few acres."

That describes many things besides grackles . . . "taken all in all" . . . so perhaps we'll go on having this lovely day every year when the grackles come, and go, and leave us Fall, the bright husk of Summer. MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Wide Horizon

Sense and Censorship

By John Allan May

LONDON

The problem of reconciling two apparently irreconcilable outlooks is constantly up for consideration between the world's press and the military authorities here. It is a problem which is being solved only by a slow process involving many mutual readjustments of values.

"The essence of successful warfare is secrecy; the essence of successful journalism is publicity." Thus baldly did the British War Office state the problem at the outset of hostilities. Since then a growing realization on the part of all here that, although secrecy is still essential regarding actual military operations, freedom of the press to print the news is also essential to the success of Britain's cause—a trend of thought strengthened by lessons drawn from the collapse of an over-secretive France—has led to a revision of the terms of the problem. These can now best be stated thus: "The public must be told the facts; the enemy must be kept guessing."

An understanding of the actuality and significance of this problem is a necessary basis for assessing the news that comes from Britain in these days and the news that does not come from Britain. This is no box-office war. For the people of Britain—and in Britain—it is urgent and real. It involves their homes, their families, their lives. It is understandable that there should be a determination not to let listening German ears hear one word that might give aid to German hands in their work of destruction.

And it must be remembered that the more accurate the news the more the enemy stands to learn.

* * *

A case illustrating the clash of the two opposing outlooks is that which arose at the climax of the first great air battle that raged for a week over Southern Britain. On Friday, August 16, the mighty German air force struck suddenly at London. The sound-amplification apparatus of the German propaganda ministry gave the world a running commentary upon the battle and, unchecked by any counterblast of truth, blared forth "news" of the destruction of great portions of the city and the total defeat of London's aerial defenders. For the whole of that day no word came out of London to tell the real facts, to relate the epic story of an R. A. F. victory almost without parallel, to speak of the calm bravery of suburban dwellers who suffered severely when the "greatest raid of all time" turned into a sporadic and militarily insignificant attack upon a handful of residential areas. There was no word out of London to speak of these things, not because no word was written, but because the censors held up every message and did not allow any to go until nine hours had elapsed.

Afterwards there was general agreement that the censors, or those who gave them their instructions, were in the wrong, that a glorious opportunity had been missed by an unbalancing of the carefully-weighted secrecy-publicity scales.

But the censors had a case—and a strong case—which is worth consideration. This was it:

* * *

With the main battle raging over Britain, everybody and every locality here must be considered as in "the front-line trenches." To allow messages from the line to be flashed abroad—and consequently to the enemy—telling or hinting at the progress of any attack while it was happening would have been foolish. Indeed, since even simple and apparently harmless statements might, if released too quickly, tell enemy headquarters something of the direction or penetrating power, or dispersal of various spearheads of the attack while there was still time for reinforcements to be sent, it might actually be extremely dangerous. Since there was no telling how long the succession of raids (forming the single plan of attack) might last or what the strategy was, the authorities simply stopped all messages until all the day's battles were over and their efforts carefully considered.

The authorities went too far, as it turned out, and in the sharp verbal clash that followed, they made what might be termed a strategic withdrawal.

Concessions were made, enabling news of aerial battles and raids to be spread abroad more speedily and more fully.

The significant factor which emerges is not just the power that the censors have on the press but the power the press and public also have over the censors. Proper preservation of a balance of power is essential to making truth stronger than fiction.

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